THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872. NUMBER 158.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Debate Continued on the Revenue Bill.

The Principle of Non-Allowance of Credit Deductions Again Affirmed.

Bill Providing for the Condemnation of Lands Stricken Out.

Substance of the Senate Revenue Bill, as Reported to That Body.

Bill of the Cook County Re-Assessment Bill.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12.—Dan Muzan left town this evening, having changed his mind and determined not to wait to see the thing out.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSMENT BILL.

The following is the bill for reassessing property in this County as it finally passed the Senate:

AN ACT to provide for the reassessment and taxation of property where the records and assessments have been lost or destroyed, and to authorize the assessment of taxes in certain cases.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That in all cases assessment rolls or the records of any tax sale or in part, of any county, town, or district, or any thereof, or may hereafter be, lost or destroyed by any means whatever, a new assessment or sale of such lands or lots as the case may require, shall be made by the proper officers of the County Board, and said Board is hereby authorized and required to take such immediate action as may be necessary to accomplish the object intended by this section, subject, however, to all the rules and regulations laid down in the revenue laws of this State, relative to the listing and collection of taxes, and said Board is hereby fully authorized and required in any case, to fix reasonable times in which property which is not within their limits.

SEC. 2. Whenever the records of the assessment of property in any county, town or village in any county shall be lost or destroyed by fire or other casualty, after the annual assessment thereof, and before the collection thereof, the collector thereof shall collect the taxes under the provisions of the first section of this act, to be ascertained by the last assessment roll of such county, town or tax district; or such County Board, levying the same, may state or remit as the case may require, and in all of such cases the collector shall proceed to collect the taxes in their respective districts, except the State tax.

SEC. 3. Whereas by reason of the destruction of the county records of Cook County for the State, county and town taxes thereon for the year 1871, a large portion of said taxes therein until a new assessment shall be made; therefore an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Senate bill to cut down Fees and Salaries met with a cool reception this evening, and came to a substantial end so far as the fathers of the new bill. Without the idea of saving money, not to the extent it can be made practicable, and, while saving all fees to be paid in advance, they do not propose to cut down salaries. The Senate committee have decided to cease giving fees for drainage and some other small things, in order to make it up, charge a little more on the salaries. The old committee is making a schedule of fees. The House does not favorably inclined toward the bill in such shape.

TAX FOR REMISSION OF TAXES IN CERTAIN CASES.

A bill was also passed in the House this evening which was introduced by Mr. Waite:

AN ACT to prevent the unjust collection, by incorporated municipal corporations, of taxes levied upon personal property, which has been lost or destroyed, and to authorize the Governor's signature to become effective.

COUNTY SEATS.

In the House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, the bill for the removal of county seats, which has been before the House for some time, was taken up, and, if not, then the Chairman of the Committee at the City Council, or Board of Trustees of any village, or any incorporated city or town, in whole or in part, before the levy of any taxes of such city thereon, or before the Board of Supervisors of any county in which such city may be located, for the levy of any taxes upon such property, as in their opinion, or may hereafter be, lost or destroyed by any means whatever, a new assessment or sale of such lands or lots as the case may require, shall be made by the proper officers of the County Board, and said Board is hereby authorized and required to take such immediate action as may be necessary to accomplish the object intended by this section, subject, however, to all the rules and regulations laid down in the revenue laws of this State, relative to the listing and collection of taxes, and said Board is hereby fully authorized and required in any case, to fix reasonable times in which property which is not within their limits.

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POLICEMEN ON FIRE.

Two Cans of "Harmless Phosphorus" Explode at the Armory.

A Couple of Officers Slightly Burned While Attempting to Quench the Flames.

The "harmless phosphorus" that was "stolen from a drug store by small boys who thought it was candy," has again come to the surface, and once more it is demonstrated that it is not only an explosive, but a highly inflammable material. This fatherly advice to the public of the distribution of this combustible compound is an alley running into Eighteenth street, near Burnside street, several weeks ago, but the statement was denounced as sensational and not worthy of credence. A short time after the publication of the account a Mrs. Fitzgerald, living at No. 232 Michigan avenue, found several cans of phosphorus in a shed in the rear of her dwelling, and, under the impression that the cans contained oysters, put two of them on the stove. The result was an explosion, which did considerable damage to the property, and injured one or two persons. Since that time several cans containing the same compound have been found secreted in barns and outhouses on the South Side, but, through the efforts of the police authorities, knowledge of the discovery was not imparted to the reporters for the reason that it might enable some unscrupulous person to profit by the people's fears. The hydrogen for the light is manufactured as fast as it is consumed, to avoid the danger of an explosion. This plan appears to be a satisfactory one, and could be desired, the light being fully equal to that obtained when the gas is stored in a large, and all danger of explosion is happily obviated.

A VERY POOR MARKSMAN.

A Discarded Lover Seeks Rest at the Muzzle of a Revolver—He aims at His Head and the Ball Glances off His Ribs.

A love-sick youth named Frank McNally, of No. 113 Lincoln avenue, attempted to blow out his brains last evening, but was unsuccessful for lack of practice with the gentle revolver. He is 19 years of age, and, like most youths, has a penchant for lager beer and adores women. One of the latter slighted him for some reason, and, bear being too frothy to "drown his sorrow" or afford him consolation, he concluded that death alone could ease his mind of the "terrible affliction." Procuring a revolver he went to his room, and, holding the weapon in his hand, soliloquized thus: "Those eyes are the instrument of death, yet possess no terrors for me; for by thy aid, I can obliterate all thought of her who spurned my love for another's." This appeared to satisfy him, and he pointed the revolver at his head. His hand trembled, but he did not falter. He pulled the trigger, and the ball went on its mission. His nefarious scheme to take his life, for instead of entering his skull, the ball struck a rib near his breast and glanced off, producing a painful, but not dangerous, wound. A physician is attending him, and, having been assured that he will recover, he is anxious to see the woman who will impress him favorably as to induce another attempt if she rejects him.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Presentation.

On the return of Mr. George Manser from the city on Thursday evening, he was waited upon by the force of assistants and employes at the new Brotherhood, and by them presented with a handsome gold-mounted whip. Mr. Humphrey Moynahan, the deputy, made the presentation, accompanying it with a few well-chosen remarks, in which he referred to the kind esteem in which Mr. Manser had always been held by his assistants, and the regret which they felt at his leaving his position as Superintendent. Mr. Manser, in reply, expressed the pleasure which he felt at being "whipped" in the manner, and as a testimony to the kindly relations which had always existed between him and his assistants, and the regret which he felt at parting with them. The rest of the exercises were of a social nature, and took place in Mr. Manser's residence rooms.

Personal.

Judge Cardoza, of New York, was at the Sherman House yesterday.

—Mr. Sharp in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, recently drew a prize, in the shape of $75, from a Southern lottery.

—Mr. Wright, who has the contract for street cleaning, commenced work yesterday in the unburnt portion of the South Side. The West Siders would like to make his acquaintance.

—The seventh sermon before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Standard Hall, will be given by Rev. C. D. Helmer, of the Union Park Congregational Church, on Sunday evening next.

—Bishop Whitehouse, of this city, is now in New York, engaged with a Committee of the House of Bishops, on the condition of the General Theological Seminary of that city.

—James F. Joy, Esq., President of the Michigan Central and Canada, Southern, and Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, Railroads, is going East on business, and will attended the meeting of railroad officials and the Railroad Committee of the Council, held yesterday afternoon.

—J. E. Nagle, who once filled the position of "leading man" at McVicker's Theatre, is playing "Prince Felix, a Warbler of Melodies," at Colonel Wood's Museum, Philadelphia. His numerous friends in this city will no doubt be astonished to learn that Joseph can "warble."

—At the annual election of officers of the Chicago City Railway Company, held on Thursday evening last, the following were chosen for the ensuing year: President, M. D. Hennessy; Vice President, Daniel A. Jones; Secretary, Charles L. Johnson; Superintendent, E. T. Crain. The Directors elected were as follows: Crosby, G. B. Cobb, Daniel A. Jones, Samuel W. Allerton, J. Brooks, Samuel Johnston, and M. D. Hennessy.

—Mr. Andrew Nelson, a well-known Norwegian resident of this city, died at his residence, Thursday evening, after several weeks' severe illness. Mr. Nelson was formerly a Deputy Sheriff, and subsequently was appointed Assistant Internal States Internal Revenue Assessor for this district, serving in that position from the time of the creation of the Internal Revenue Department up to his late illness. Mr. Nelson was a faithful, conscientious officer, and a good citizen. He was 42 years of age.

—Mrs. W. G. Wheeton, of Kalamazoo, Mich., delivered a lecture at Representatives' Hall, Spring field, Ill., on the 9th inst., upon the subject of "True Female Education," in which she made strong grounds against female suffrage. The lecture is highly praised in the springfield journals of the 10th, and the House of Representatives paid her an unusual compliment by passing a resolution expressive of the pleasure which the lecture had afforded them, and requesting her to deliver her companion lecture on the "True Education of Youth." As Mrs. Wheeton contemplates her return to this city in the same month, those announcements should secure for her a very general hearing.

Journal "News."

The *Evening Journal* of yesterday gravely announces that, "of the bids have been received and opened by the Board of Public Works, but they have not been taken home; but the contracts have not yet been awarded." This is an eminently characteristic exhibition of carelessness on the part of the paper which claims to be "conservative." The facts are that the bids were submitted and opened a year ago, and that the Board were prohibited thereafter enjoined by some parties who claimed that the lowest bid was not accepted. The Board took the matter to the Supreme Court, where it remains and is likely to remain. This attempt to palm off year-old matters upon the public as "news" is hardly worthy the person who sent in the above attempt at "enterprise," for "it really is "enterprise" for the "conservative" reporters to get as near up to the dress as a twelvemonth. When will the *Journal* man learn that there has been a fire?

Erring Women's Refuge.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge, held at the institution, recently, the different reports were read and accepted. The matron's report testified to the orderly and industrious conduct of those who were happy and comfortable at a time when a good home is a priceless blessing. The present number of inmates is twenty-five. The President, Mrs. S. F. Norcross, then made some remarks expressive of the satisfaction which she felt in knowing that the inmates had done something for the last few months toward their own support. She stated that the intention had always been to make the institution self-supporting—self-supporting, and she desired that the efforts of the Board should tend earnestly to that end. At the conclusion of the business of the afternoon, Mrs. Lounsway offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the all-wise Father to remove from our midst an estimable associate and member of this Board, Mrs. Mary Sanders, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of this worthy member, the Board has lost a wise counselor, a judicious counsel, and remembering her firm and unflinching devotion to duty, desire to cherish her memory and imitate her example.

Resolved, That this Board tender to the family of the deceased their warmest sympathy in their bereavement and affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records and published in THE TRIBUNE with the proceedings of the meeting.

Dr. Allport and Montgomery.

In reporting the action of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, last week, the following paragraph appeared in THE TRIBUNE:

Yesterday two indictments, for proposing to receive, from two persons, a bribe for the use of his influence to secure the purchase, by the Common Council, from Allport, of a block of ground of the really situate on the northwest corner of Twenty-second and Throop streets, whereon to erect pumping works.

The reader of the above would infer that Dr. Allport had attempted to purchase Montgomery's influence in the selection of his real estate. The facts, as stated by Dr. Allport, are, that Montgomery approached him when the question of the purchase of a lot for pumping works was under discussion, and offered to sell his influence in the Council to the owners of the above ground. He did not demand $2,500 down, but wanted Allport to put the price of the property at a figure that would enable him to pay him a bonus for making the trade. The Doctor declined to change the price of the property, and refused to pay Montgomery a larger sum for his influence than he would pay as commission to a real estate broker for the same service. Allport did not buy his influence in favor of the Allport-Lewis property. He went for the Sam Walker lot.

Announcements.

The Senate Lyceum will discuss Senator Sumner's proposed amendment this evening, at No. 236 South Sangamon street.

—The Swedish Lutheran Emanuel Sabbath School acknowledges the receipt, through the Christian Union, of a box of Christmas presents, sent by friends in Massachusetts.

—The Committee appointed by the Mayor to prepare measures for the establishment of a free public library, will be in session to-day, and request all persons interested to meet at the City Hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—A class in vocal music will be formed this evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Association Union, No. 819 Wabash avenue, to be conducted by Mr. Fred. Root, the well-known composer. The class is free to all members of the Union.

Cheap Building Material.

The petitions to Congress to remit the duties on building materials for the burnt district will be found at the newspaper offices, principal hotels, stores, and other public places in the city to-day. Our citizens generally are requested to sign them at once. A subscription will be found attached, for funds to pay the expenses of a delegation to Washington, to present the petitions and urge immediate action on the part of Congress. It is desirable that the delegation leave as early next week as possible. Only such *pro rata* share of the subscriptions will be collected as is required to pay the necessary expenses of the delegation.

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The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.

This organization held a meeting on Thursday evening last, at No. 246 West Twelfth street, for the purpose of inaugurating their newly-elected officers, who are as follows: President, P. W. Wheeler; Vice President, Abraham Hall; Financial Secretary, Charles Knuth; Recording Secretary, George Schindler; Financial Secretary, Felix Feiley; Treasurer, William Crew. Corresponding Secretary are yet to be elected. The union now numbers 400 regularly enrolled members, and regular meetings are held every Thursday evening. A special meeting will be held on Monday evening next. Those not members are invited to join.

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Miscellaneous.

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—The artesian well that Mr. John V. Farwell is having bored on his Monroe street lot, opposite the old Gas Works, has reached a depth of 1,500 feet. It will be sunk to a depth of 1,600 feet.

—A defective flue in the boarding house of Mrs. D. E. Grote, No. 54 Sheldon street, set fire to the carpenter's tools, at 7 o'clock last evening, and an alarm was given from Box No. 58. A small damage was done to the building, and $50 to the furniture.

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HALL'S STEREOPTICON.

Preliminary Test Exhibition Last Evening, in the Presence of Members of the Press—Chicago as Seen Before and After the Fire—A Satisfactory Exhibition.

The reporters were invited to witness the preliminary test exhibition of Hall's Stereopticon, at Lyon & Healy's music store, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street, last evening. The arrangements for the exhibition had been hastily made, and the accommodations for the huge screen were necessarily limited. The exhibition, however, was exceedingly entertaining. The first picture thrown upon the screen by the magic lantern was a photographic view of Washington street, between Dearborn and State streets, as it was before the fire. The picture included the Opera House and the St. James Hotel, which were beautiful and commanding objects to the beholder. The strong calcium light in the instrument brought out the picture most distinctly. Following this view was nearly all the most prominent buildings as they were previous to the fire, with a faithful representation of the charred lots which mean ruin to many of them on the day succeeding the fire. One view—a bird's-eye view of the city—as it was before the fatal Sunday, from the crib, was very striking, and brought many reminiscences.

It is the intention of Mr. Hall to give a view of the city during the conflagration, which, if well executed, will show to amazing advantage. The Stereopticon will be a permanent institution in this city, the proprietor's determination being to lease it entire private parties. The hydrogen for the light is manufactured as fast as it is consumed, to avoid the danger of an explosion. This plan appears to be a satisfactory one, and could be desired, the light being fully equal to that obtained when the gas is stored in a large, and all danger of explosion is happily obviated.

MIDNIGHT PISTOL PRACTICE.

An Exciting Chase After a Till-Tapper Early Yesterday Morning—Several Shots Fired, but the Game Escapes.

There was a lively time at the corner of Washington and Halsted streets about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Half a dozen pistol shots disturbed the slumbers of the residents in that vicinity, who awoke to nothing in particular—belief that some person had been murdered. An investigation of the occurrence by the police resulted in the discovery of the following facts: Two men had been playing billiards in the saloon on the northeast corner of Madison and Halsted streets. During the temporary absence of the proprietor under the sidewalk, one of the amateur billiardists slipped behind the counter and took all the funds in the money drawer. The proprietor having returned, the fellow who had the money handed him a $1 bill, from which to take pay for a game of billiards and two drinks. Taking to the discovery that the bill had been "stuck," he made off, but had in the meantime left the saloon, and a hue and cry was instituted for the culprit. He returned a moment, and said the thief was hiding behind a wagon standing in the street. The latter started off on a run, and the proprietor seized his revolver, and started in the direction mentioned. As he approached the man he requested him to restore the money, and the fellow ran. Halsted street toward Washington. The proprietor followed, firing at every jump. His wife not a good marksman, and somewhat "rattled" at the time, her shots were wide. Policeman Butler heard the shooting, and came up in time to secure the companion of the thief, who had come out of the saloon and was making off as fast as his legs would carry him. The captured individual gave the name of John Burns, and was locked up at the station. He was arraigned at the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, when Mr. LaBarge, the proprietor of the saloon, stated that Thomas Shields, a fellow-lodger, was the money drawer. The prisoner was committed in default of bail for a further hearing this morning.

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THE GREAT SNOW-STORM.

The Tribune Exertion Made by the Union Pacific Officials in Clearing the Road.

From the Omaha Republican, Jan. 9.

The recent snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad was almost without parallel, continuing fifteen days, from the 24th of December, 1871, to the 6th day of January, 1872. Its record will never be properly written. The main facts are, that when the weather would permit next to labor, many engines and nearly one thousand men, as large a number as could work to any advantage, were employed in removing the snow, caked together almost as hard as solid ice, from the track. In very many places the snow-plows were not of the slightest use, and the work had to progress by the slower means of pick-axe and shovel.

Assistant Superintendent Clark started on Monday, December 18, for a trip over the road, not anticipating the exact storms that were so near at hand. He extended a kind invitation to us to accompany him on the trip, saying that he would probably be back in seven or eight days. We had almost decided to accept the invitation when circumstances arose that forced us to destine, and we had not the time to return. We are disposed to congratulate ourselves that we escaped a three weeks' ride through the snow. Mr. Clark's train met the storm at Hillsdale, but he succeeded in getting through to Laramie on Wednesday morning, thereby opening the road. After an interval of a few hours, and before trains could pass over the entire length of the line, the storm commenced again, and from Cheyenne to Rawlings, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, it continued almost without cessation until one week ago this morning.

All the east-bound trains were worked through to Laramie one week ago last Sunday night, where they laid up until daylight. It was dangerous work in the night on account of the solidity with which the snow was packed. To endeavor to operate the snow-plows in connection with the engines in the night time would be to court the certainty of a disaster. Mr. Dillon, Superintendent of Construction, and Mr. Allport put the price of the property at a figure that would enable him to pay him a bonus for making the trade. The Doctor declined to change the price of the property, and refused to pay Montgomery a larger sum for his influence than he would pay as commission to a real estate broker for the same service. Allport did not buy his influence in favor of the Allport-Lewis property. He went for the Sam Walker lot.

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Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Trains.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow, January 14, via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Council Bluffs and Omaha, foot of Lake street, at regular time of 9:30 a. m., Fast Line, 10:45 a. m., stopping at Indiana Avenue Station. Arriving at Omaha at 6:30 a. m. Monday, making close connections with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets reading via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads will be taken on this train.

THE CLEVELAND TRICHINÆ CASE.

Lecture by Dr. W. J. Scott, Before the Students of Wooster Institute Medical College.

From the Cleveland Leader Jan 11.

The Death of Charles Martens at 941 Superior street, and the dangerous illness of his family, reported in the Leader, as being infected with *trichinæ* has awakened considerable excitement in the city in regard to diseased meats, and the demand for pork steaks, chop, and sausage, will doubtless be materially declined for a season, except among consumers who know where and by whom the pork they use was raised. Mr. Martens first ate of the meat which caused his death, about the first of December, but was not taken sick until about a week ago. His symptoms for a time resembled those occasioned by poison, and the physicians were at a loss to decide as to the disease. A careful post-mortem examination in regard to his diet previous to his illness developed the fact of eating the pork, and a microscopic examination of the same revealed large numbers of trichinæ in an encysted state. Mr. Martens died on Monday, and a *post-mortem* examination disclosed nothing which would lead to say other belief than his death was the result of effect of trichinæ spiralis, a verdict to that effect also being rendered by the Coroner's jury.

Mrs. Martens was in a very critical condition last evening, and there is little hope of her recovery. The children, who are aged 4 and 6 years respectively, were slightly affected, other families in the house at once. A subscription will be found attached, for funds to pay the expenses of a delegation to Washington, to present the petitions and urge immediate action on the part of Congress. It is desirable that the delegation leave as early next week as possible. Only such *pro rata* share of the subscriptions will be collected as is required to pay the necessary expenses of the delegation.

Subsequent to the *post-mortem* examination, conducted by Dr. I. N. Dalbey, the same gentleman made an examination with the microscope of portions of the deceased man's muscles, which resulted in the discovery of innumerous specimens of trichinæ, in a lively state.

Yesterday an able and interesting lecture was delivered before the Wooster Institute Medical College, by Dr. W. J. Scott, a synopsis of which we append:

Trichinæ spiralis was first discovered by Dodman in 1828. The discovery was made by accident. He was examining muscles in the dissecting room, but for a long time it was not known that the inmates had come into Mr. Owen's hands. Soon after this Professor Zenker, of Dresden, discovered that the trichinæ were derived from eating pork. Many cases of death in the human subject after eating meat in which they were found. In 1860 they were found in a large number of cases of death from typhoid fever in Europe. In 1863 a large number of cases occurred at Halstadt, in Prussia. Of 103 persons who partook of a dinner of pork, seventy-five were severely ill and were affected, and a large number died. The disease in these cases was traced to a kind of sausage called wurst-sausage, of which the guests partook. On microscopic examination the sausage and the pork were found filled with trichinæ; and the families of the deceased were also full of trichinæ. From this time the cause in the human subject has been known. In 1864 cases occurred in New York in which the cause and consequences were well reported by Dr. Joseph Schneiters.

Since the same time in Germany 200 cases were reported, of which forty died. In 1864 Dr. Krombine, of Erie County, Pa., reported some cases to the Buffalo *Medical Journal*. In 1866 a number of cases were reported from Marion County, Iowa, many of which were fatal. The trichinæ were found in one in fifty hogs examined by a scientific commission in Chicago. Since these reports and examinations they have been found in various places and at sundry times.

The hog is the animal to eat the *trichinæ*. They are found in the small intestines a few days after the meat has been eaten, and after such in the voluntary muscles, in which they become encysted, and, later, calcyted. In this condition they cease to be so offensive. I have no doubt that they may be found in the digestive tube during the first few days in the intestines, and a proper examination at that time would assist in making a diagnosis. The trichinæ are found in swine, cats, rats, mice, dogs, hedgehogs, and rodents. Man is the principal animals. Most of these are insectivorous, and, no doubt, they are conveyed from one to the other. Cannibalism is apprehended. The hog is affected by eating the head, feet, and offal of animals already diseased. I have been told that one rat in seven examined were trichinous, and this being eaten by hogs, and they eating them produces trichinous pork. The *gregarinida* are scarcely ever affected by trichinæ, and probably when they are it is by drinking some of the parasites in water rather than by eating the meat containing them, which afterward developed in the *gregarinida*. Thus we do not run much risk eating meat from this class of animals.

The trichinæ spiralis is bisexual, hyviparous, coils in a spiral form right to the left, so that a vine climbs around a pole on this side of the equator. By this uniform coil we can tell the male from the female. The worthy of each side of the specimen when examining it with the microscope. They are tenacious of life, salting, smoking and drying will not destroy the life of them, nor will killing them.

They are 1-25 of an inch in length, 1-30 of an inch in diameter, with a sac containing 400 hundred diameter they seem long and monstrous. The number that have been found in this sac almost incredible. Dr. Dalton found 15,000 from which the children took. Prof. Owen found 25,000 in a cubic inch. And from a piece of human muscle with a microscope of four lens, careful examination, found 300,000 in the same quantity. Thus calculating the number in half a pound of meat, and the number of cases the number that would be produced in the second generation there would be in that quantity 50,000,000, which seems almost incredible, and yet the calculation was carefully and correctly made. When a human or man becomes infested with such a crop death is the result. The probability is that in cases apparently immune from disease the trichinæ are passed off without penetrating the mucous membrane.

They are destroyed by a temperature 121 degrees Fahrenheit, or about below the boiling point. Cooking is the best property to adopt in killing water kills them. Frying, roasting, or broiling meats under the temperature of the boiling point of water will not destroy the trichinæ. Considering the possibility of meat being trichinous, these facts should be carefully considered by every one who cooks or eats pork.

As physicians we are interested with the symptoms and clinical conditions. The prodromal symptoms are nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, soreness of the abdomen, fever, and debility, and after a few days soreness of the muscles, difficulty in breathing, typhoid fever, but diffusing entirely from either of them.

The treatment for trichinæ, as yet, has been unsatisfactory, and we do so knows trichinosicide that may be depended upon. Arsenic has been given, but the probability is that trichinæ could stand arsenic as well as a man. Benzine has been given in two drachms, in six ounce mixture, in drachm doses. From what we know as to the effects of carbolic acid on the human body, I should think it ought to receive a trial or creosote in proper doses. But from what we know of the history of the parasite, the best thing to do is to disperse them either of them.

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"Pet Maisted's Murderer."

Trenton (Jan. 6) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

The Court of Pardons, composed of the Governor, the Chancellor, and the Judges of the Court of Errors, convened this afternoon to take action in the case of Botts, who is awaiting execution at Newark on the murder of Pet. Halstead, in Essex county. Evidence was presented to the Court by Charles S. Spencer and William B. Guild, Jr., counsel for Botts, as well as petitions for a commutation of sentence. The Warden of the Essex County Jail states that Botts will be executed on the 26th inst., upon the subject of Pardons declined to interfere. Governor Parker, however, said he would grant a respite if application was made to him. Judge Depue, of the Court of Errors, Chancellor, who handed down the opinion of the Court, declined to change the date of execution, and refused to pay for making the trade. The Doctor declined to change the price of the property, and refused to pay Montgomery a larger sum for his influence than he would pay as commission to a real estate broker for the same service. Allport did not buy his influence in favor of the Allport-Lewis property. He went for the Sam Walker lot.

Announcements.

The Senate Lyceum will discuss Senator Sumner's proposed amendment this evening, at No. 236 South Sangamon street.

—The Swedish Lutheran Emanuel Sabbath School acknowledges the receipt, through the Christian Union, of a box of Christmas presents, sent by friends in Massachusetts.

—The Committee appointed by the Mayor to prepare measures for the establishment of a free public library, is requested to meet at the City Hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—A class in vocal music will be formed this evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Association Union, No. 819 Wabash avenue, to be conducted by Mr. Fred. Root, the well-known composer. The class is free to all members of the Union.

Cheap Building Material.

The petitions to Congress to remit the duties on building materials for the burnt district will be found at the newspaper offices, principal hotels, stores, and other public places in the city to-day. Our citizens generally are requested to sign them at once. A subscription will be found attached, for funds to pay the expenses of a delegation to Washington, to present the petitions and urge immediate action on the part of Congress. It is desirable that the delegation leave as early next week as possible. Only such *pro rata* share of the subscriptions will be collected as is required to pay the necessary expenses of the delegation.

Resolution of Thanks.

The following is a correct copy of the resolution of thanks to English contributors, passed at the Free Public Library meeting in this city, on Monday evening last:

Resolved, That the citizens of Chicago tender their thanks to Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., and those who have been associated with him in England in trying to secure contributions of books for a Free Public Library in this city. We gratefully appreciate their generous response to our appeal, and feel sure they will see our utmost efforts to carry on and complete the great work so successfully commenced.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.

This organization held a meeting on Thursday evening last, at No. 246 West Twelfth street, for the purpose of inaugurating their newly-elected officers, who are as follows: President, P. W. Wheeler; Vice President, Abraham Hall; Financial Secretary, Charles Knuth; Recording Secretary, George Schindler; Financial Secretary, Felix Feiley; Treasurer, William Crew. Corresponding Secretary are yet to be elected. The union now numbers 400 regularly enrolled members, and regular meetings are held every Thursday evening. A special meeting will be held on Monday evening next. Those not members are invited to join.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. C. Hauchett, Medician, No. 39 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "light," "freeing," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry":

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	219 F.	29.30	.....	To 2 p.m.
7:00 a. m.	27	29.34	S E, g.	
2:00 p. m.	31	29.28	S E, g.	
7:00 p. m.	31	29.16	S W, f.	Inch.

Miscellaneous.

A worsted afghan, worth $150, was stolen from the factory of L. M. Beveig's dwelling, No. 184 West Washington street, last evening.

—The artesian well that Mr. John V. Farwell is having bored on his Monroe street lot, opposite the old Gas Works, has reached a depth of 1,500 feet. It will be sunk to a depth of 1,600 feet.

—A defective flue in the boarding house of Mrs. D. E. Grote, No. 54 Sheldon street, set fire to the carpenter's tools, at 7 o'clock last evening, and an alarm was given from Box No. 58. A small damage was done to the building, and $50 to the furniture.

—Mary Fisher, a child 5 years of age, was knocked down by a horse on Canal street, yesterday afternoon, and severely injured. Her parents reside at No. 98 Desplaines street, where she was conveyed. The driver of the horse did not wait to see her cared for, but whipped his animal up and made his escape.

—A number of hatchets were stolen from a wagon standing in front of Hunt & Hoefler's hardware store, No. 75 Lake street, at dusk last evening. Sneak-thieves have been doing a profitable business lately, mainly by reason of the vigilance on the part of the police. If a few of the two-penny thieves could be caught and "sent up" for a term, it would carry him. The captured individual gave the name of John Burns, and was locked up at the station. He was arraigned at the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, when Mr. LaBarge, the proprietor of the saloon, stated that Thomas Shields, a fellow-lodger, was the money drawer. The prisoner was committed in default of bail for a further hearing this morning.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Trains.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow, January 14, via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Council Bluffs and Omaha, foot of Lake street, at regular time of 9:30 a. m., Fast Line, 10:45 a. m., stopping at Indiana Avenue Station. Arriving at Omaha at 6:30 a. m. Monday, making close connections with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets reading via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads will be taken on this train.

Funeral of General Halleck.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 12.—The pall bearers at General Halleck's funeral, to-morrow, will be Governor E. D. Stucrin, and General Speed, Colonels T. Pirtle and Alexander, Hon. Bland Ballard, Z. M. Shirley, John Caperton, and B. Belknap. The escort and remains will be followed by carriages containing the pall bearers, family and mourners, succeeded by others, with officers of the army and navy not on duty, civil officers, Municipal and State Governments, Mayor, and City Council, Louisville members of the Bar, various officers of the army and navy, and Virginia Parrici, and citizens generally, all of whom are invited to attend. The bells of the city will be tolled during the obsequies.

The Wharton Murder Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Two or three witnesses testified as to Mrs. Wharton's high reputation. Dr. Cloud was examined as an expert. Several witnesses were then called to prove her character, among them Rev. Dr. Leech, Rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, who testified that Mrs. Wharton was a communicant of his church. For amiability, kindness and humanity she was above criticism.

The defense attempted to prove that the money offered by Deputy Marshal Gere to Mrs. Wharton was not intended as a bribe, but to insure the kind treatment of her servants, while under his charge. The Court ruled the matter out, and adjourned.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The barometer will probably fall somewhat on the lower lakes, the highest pressure remaining in Canada. Southwesterly winds with partially cloudy weather will prevail Saturday from New England westward to Wisconsin. Clear and pleasant weather will prevail very generally from the region south west to the Gulf, excepting a small area of cloud and possibly rain in Georgia and South Carolina. Cloudy weather will extend to Dakota and Minnesota. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

The Fishing

The Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, AND RECENT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The bill known as Senate bill No. 178, "for the incorporation of cities and villages," now pending before the House of Representatives at Springfield, contains a chapter devoted to the levying special assessments for local improvements.

It is probable that some system of making local improvements in cities and towns by special assessment or special taxation will be adopted at the present session, and whatever system is adopted should be well matured and guarded against the quicksands of judicial decisions which have heretofore beset the various "systems" of special assessments which have been enacted in this State.

We believe that the plan or mode of making assessments for street and other local improvements provided for in the bill referred to, will be, under late decisions of our Supreme Court, exceedingly cumbersome, and, in our city at least, almost worthless for the purpose of making such improvements. The substance of the "mode" or system of making special assessments contained in Senate bill No. 178 is as follows, to-wit: When the City Council deem it necessary to pave a street or make any other local improvement, they are required to pass an ordinance to that effect. Sec. 2 authorizes the appointment of a commission of three persons to make an estimate of the cost and report the same to the Council. Sec. 3 provides that thereupon the Council may appoint three appraisers who are to be sworn, and the appraisers are required to examine the locality of the improvement and to determine what property will be specially benefited thereby, and assess the special benefits upon such lot, etc., benefited in proportion to the amount of the benefits thereto, respectively.

The appraisers are required to make an assessment-roll upon this basis of assessment, and return it to the office of the City Clerk; the City Clerk is to give notice of the filing, and that, on a day to be named in the notice, application to confirm the assessment will be made to the Common Council. Notices are to be published in a newspaper, and posted along the line of the improvement. The Common Council are authorized to hear objections to the assessment, and to hear evidence pertinent thereto. The Council may confirm the assessments, correct the same, or order a new assessment to be made. When the assessment is approved, a warrant issues to the City Collector to collect the same.

It will be seen, upon looking at our city charter, that the mode of making assessments as provided by that instrument and that provided by the Senate bill are substantially one and the same. Under our city charter, the Board of Public Works act as the appraisers and make the assessment; they also have power (as our Common Council has, by the charter) to hear evidence.

A number of decisions of our Supreme Court have held that the determination of the Board of Commissioners (the appraisers) and the confirmation by the Council of the assessment were conclusive upon all parties interested as to the benefits assessed, and in condemnation proceedings, as for opening of streets, conclusive also as to the damages allowed for the land taken.

This being the rule laid down, it followed, as a matter of course, that when parties assessed failed to pay, and the Collector applied to the Court for order of sale,—no defense as to the amount assessed upon each lot, or as to the amount of damages allowed for land taken, could be made, but that the "objections" to the Court rendering judgment were confined to technical defects appearing upon the face of the papers, the assessment-roll, and the Council proceedings. If the ordinance and the various notices were in due form, the notices published as required by law, and the officers charged with making the assessment appeared, by the face of the assessment-roll, to have performed their respective duties, no defence on the merits being admitted, judgment went, of necessity, in favor of the assessment.

Parties having the right by the charter to be heard twice,—once before the Board (the appraisers), and again before the Council, as to the amount assessed upon their property, and generally as to any question affecting the merits, the rule that they should be estopped from making any such defences, when brought into Court, would appear to be reasonable and just. Parties ought not to be permitted to lie by until the eleventh hour, and thus induce other persons to pay their assessments under the supposition that the improvement was to proceed, and then, at the last moment, come into Court and defeat the assessment upon questions affecting its merits.

These prior decisions of the Supreme Court, holding the determination of the Commissioners of the Board and of the Common Council conclusive upon the question of benefits, and upon all questions affecting the "merits" of the assessment, we understand, are overruled by the Supreme Court in the recent case of Rich vs. City, the opinion in which is, as yet, unpublished. We print so much of it as refers to this matter in another column.

It will be perceived that the opinion goes to the extent of holding that the Legislature cannot pass a law by which the finding of the Commissioners (in Senate bill 178, the appraisers) shall be made conclusive, because such a law would devolve upon the Appraisers or parties making the assessment, "judicial powers," and would be in contravention of the second article of the Constitution of 1848, which, in this respect, is similar to the Constitution of 1870.

The effect of such a decision, which reverses the previous decisions of the same Court, is, that any person may refuse to pay an assessment, and, upon the application for judgment (notwithstanding the party may have had two hearings—one before the Appraisers, or Board, and one before the Council), may come into court, and show by evidence that the benefits assessed on his property are too large, and we see no reason why he could not also show that any other person was assessed too little, and thus destroy the "equality" of the assessment. Hence, by this new doctrine of the Court, no assessment could be made that would withstand the assaults of contrary persons.

It will be observed that the principle, or theory, of the assessment adopted by the Senate bill is, that each piece of property is to be assessed its *proportion* of the benefits,—not the *amount* of the benefits to the property. This "proportion" may be less than the "amount" of benefits derived from the improvement, but, under the bill, cannot exceed it. If the Court finds that one lot, out of, say, fifty, that are assessed, has been assessed too high, this necessarily destroys the "proportion" as to all the lots included in the assessment.

The Supreme Court has not decided, as yet, whether or not the lower Court hearing the application for judgment can give judgment in such a case for the less amount that it finds to be the contested lot's proportion of the total benefits; but it would appear that, as the Court cannot recast the assessment, some persons, as always happens, having paid voluntarily the amounts assessed on their property, the effect must be to defeat the entire assessment, certainly all those who had not paid could escape judgment. If a large majority of special assessments, levied in the city of Chicago, there are more than one hundred lots or separate pieces of property assessed, and it is not to be presumed that the three appraisers or the Common Council can so nicely balance this "proportion" between the lots assessed that the Court might not find some one lot assessed too high, or be of the opinion that the "proportion" between two or more lots had not been equitably preserved.

It is true that a rehearing has been granted in the city of Chicago in the Rich case, but the doctrine laid down in the opinion, as quoted above, appears to be reaffirmed in a later case, known as Crocetti vs. City of Chicago, also decided.

The Court in the Crocetti case says: "It has been supposed, and some of the latter decisions of this Court are to that effect, that if such defence as was sought to be established in this case was not made in the Common Council before confirmation of the assessment, it could not be objected to in the recovery of the judgment. We are unwilling to give our adherence to such a position;" and "the Common Council of the City of Chicago does not belong to the Judicial Department of the State, and, under the Constitution, cannot be clothed with judicial power. We hold, therefore, that the appellants were not precluded by the confirmation of the assessment by the Common Council from setting up the defence offered."

The Court lays down the broad rule that "any defence which, by recognized principles of either law or equity, are sufficient to quash the proceedings for want of compliance with the statute, or to overthrow them for matters extrinsic of the record," can be made upon this application for judgment.

In an another unpublished decision of Scottelm vs. City of Chicago, the defence offered was that "the Commissioners assessed certain real estate benefited for an amount grossly and very much less than it was benefited, and in so doing increased the benefits assessed against the objector's real estate." The Court below refused this evidence, but the Supreme Court says that it should have been admitted under the rule laid down in the Crocte case. We point out these decisions to our legislators that they may seriously consider whether a "system" or mode of making local improvements, environed with such difficulties in its practical operation, ought to be incorporated into this act for the general incorporation of municipalities, and whether some simple, prompt, and efficacious mode or system should not be adopted.

We have heard the special tax system adopted for St. Louis, in the special charter of 1870, highly commended by some persons; but not having a copy of the charter before us at this time, cannot in this article give the details of it, but will refer to it at some future day.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE AND THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

The recent blockade of the Pacific Railroad by snow, delaying, as it did, large amounts of freight, including holiday goods, on which the merchants of the Pacific Slope suffered heavy losses, has given a fresh vigor to the agitation in behalf of a transcontinental railroad to cross the mountains further south. The San Francisco papers declare the Pacific Slope must have a railway to the East, through a route which lies everywhere below the snow line, and that the project of the Atlantic & Pacific, or "35th Parallel," Road fulfils this condition. They complain bitterly of the consequences of the unprecedented blockade which the Union Pacific Railroad has suffered, and demand immediate steps toward relief from liability to similar delays in future. The *Bulletin* says:

> We have been so accustomed to rely on a daily mail that the suspension for one day has become inconvenience. The most important business of the city is adjusted to daily intercourse with the commercial centres of the East. The Pony Express would bring letters and printed slips across the country in ten days, and in even less time on the route we have chartered by the steamers. We managed to get along pretty well with three mails a month by the steamers by way of Panama, which could celebrate with a day, and often within three or four hours, of the arrival of the mail by sea. But now we can make no calculations whatever.

Hence the *Bulletin* longs for the completion of the Atlantic & Pacific Road, from St. Louis, or the Southern Pacific, from New Orleans, on either of which, it claims, "the only winter obstruction would be an occasional flood." Now it is of course desirable for San Francisco to have as many railways to the ultramontane country as possible, and the tendency on the part of her Mayors and her newspapers to "blow" for the proposed supplementary routes is perfectly natural and proper, but it is at the same time doubtful whether the goods and passengers to be transported across the mountains in winter will be benefited by jumping out of the snow banks into the "occasional flood." Snow banks do not sweep away railroads, embankments, bridges and all, while floods do. Besides, the late snow-blockade along the line of the present Pacific Railway is a calamity extremely unlikely to occur again. It is the first serious stoppage of the kind which has happened, though this is the third winter that the line has been operated throughout its whole extent. What has now brought it on is a snowfall of extraordinary, if not unprecedented, depth on the plains and mountains—the same which has produced terrible floods and interrupted communications on nearly all the thoroughfares of the Western Slope. If this amount of snow is to be a regular winter episode henceforward along the Union and Central Pacific Roads, their managers will doubtless take the necessary precautions against damage from it. Almost every railroad in the West has had an experience of this kind, and recovered from it. Some sixteen or seventeen years ago the Illinois Legislature was interrupted three weeks by a snow blockade on the Illinois railroads—a train containing many members having been that length of time in making its way from Chicago to Springfield. This was, reckoning *pro rata* miles and days, about ten times as bad a blockade as that of which our San Francisco contemporaries complain. Now, however, we have passed that period of civilization which seems to be marked by liability to frequent and serious obstructions of railroad travel. So have the prairies to the westward of us, for perhaps five hundred miles. The plains and mountains come next in order.

ANOTHER CHENEY CASE.

The Pennsylvania courts are just now occupied with a church case. The Reverend Michael P. Stack was pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation, at Williamsport. He received, some months ago, the following order:

> *Rev. M. P. Stack:*
>
> REV. SIR: Your administration of the affairs connected with the Church of the Annunciation has been such that I feel myself compelled to remove you and leave the church vacant. And I now forbid you to exercise any priestly function in Williamsport, or the say mass. This prohibition binds *sub gravi*. You may call on me at Scranton, and I will inform you of my further intention in your regards.
>
> W. O'HARA, Bishop, Scranton.
>
> Nov. 8, 1871.

Mr. Stack, denying the authority thus to depose him, appealed to the civil courts for an injunction restraining the Bishop from enforcing this order. The Bishop appeared, and by counsel moved to dissolve the injunction. The case was argued elaborately, and Judge Gamble denied the motion. It was conceded in the argument that, by the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church, this proceeding of the Bishop would be unlawful, that law providing other means for the removal of an incumbent. But it was shown that the Roman Catholic Church in the United States was, and has always been, a missionary establishment; that the canon law is not in force in the United States; that in lieu of that law the Church is governed by the enactments of a Plenary Council of Bishops, approved by the Holy See, and, as was set forth by the Bishop,—

> That because of the want of temporal power to establish the same by the Holy See, and for want of the sovereign legislative enactments of the States in the Union, in which matter the Constitution of the United States, and by the Constitution of the States as those of the several States, the Catholic Church is and can only be a missionary church in the United States.

The Bishop claimed that there being no canon law, and the decrees of the Council of Bishops being the law which Mr. Stack and all other priests were bound to obey, he was authorized to proceed in the manner he did.

The Court, in giving its opinion, failed to see how the laws and Constitution of the United States, or any of the States, could possibly interfere with the execution of the canon law of the Church and yet not interfere with the law made by a Council of Bishops, which derived its sole authority from the Papal See, which also enacted the canon law. The civil courts had nothing to do with questions of ecclesiastical authority, except when appealed to, to enforce the laws made by each Church for its own rule and government. The Judge then examined the paragraphs of the decrees of the Council of Baltimore. One paragraph he held to be an absolute power on the part of the Bishop to remove or transfer a priest from one parish to another, the regard being had for the health and strength of the priest and for his comfortable support. The Court then considers the next paragraph:

> The same Council also declares in paragraph No. 9 that when the reasons for removal arises from any cause of evil report against the Rector, thus inverting his character or reputation, the Bishop may not, without a judicial hearing, remove him. It provides that the Bishop or his Vicar General is to select two of the Bishop's counsellors who, with the notary of the Bishop, are to assist him in the trial of a priest accused of crime, (*crimen ecclesiasticum*). The trial must be conducted in a form approaching as nearly as possible to that prescribed by the Council of Trent. That form of trial is as follows: The inquisitor should inquire against his subject respecting those things only founded upon evil report, and then should cite him, and then give him the chief points of the accusation and make known the evidence and names of the witnesses, and shall receive the legitimate defences of the same, and only on the proof of 5 grave offences shall he remove him from his administration. It is not proper to apply our technical signification to the words, "*Crime*," and "criminal," as employed in this decree, but give to them their ordinary meaning and signification, unless they are known to have a different technical meaning. Webster defines crime to be an act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offence against the laws of right prescribed by God or man, or against any rule or duty plainly implied in those laws. A crime may consist in omission or neglect as well as in commission or positive transgression.

The Court then consider whether Bishop O'Hara's letter contained an imputation of crime in any sense affecting the clerical or personal character of the clergyman, and reached the conclusion that such a construction of the order was inevitable. The Court therefore decide that the action of the Bishop is inconsistent not only with the canon law of the Church, but also with the decree of the Council of Baltimore. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the State on appeal by the Bishop.

During the argument it was stated by the counsel on one side that the missionary *status* of the Church in the United States existed by virtue of a special dispensation which has expired by limitation; but much to the surprise and regret of the Court neither the complaining priest nor the Bishop could furnish any documentary evidence either in support or denial of the statement.

THE CALUMET DAM.

THORNTON, Ill., Jan. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is a dam across the Calumet River at Blue Island, built many years ago, for the purpose of raising the river eight or ten feet to supply the Illinois and Michigan Canal with water. Since the canal is now supplied by a never-failing stream from Lake Michigan, the dam is no longer required. It may not be known to you that this dam causes the sickness of several thousands of acres of fine fertile land below, embracing parts of Cook and both Illinois and Indiana. I believe it supplies water to drive a grist mill value about $100, as a result which hundreds of dollars' worth of property is damaged by it, and many improvements incalculable prevented by this overflowed water.

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And *these* are the kind of men who oppose the honest Tom Murphy's administration, and the Tom Murphy system of assessing out offices and all other priests were bound to obey, he was authorized to proceed in the manner he did.

The Court, in giving its opinion, failed to see how the laws and Constitution of the United States, or any of the States, could possibly interfere with the execution of the canon law of the Church and yet not interfere with the law made by a Council of Bishops, which derived its sole authority from the Papal See, which also enacted the canon law. The civil courts had nothing to do with questions of ecclesiastical authority, except when appealed to, to enforce the laws made by each Church for its own rule and government. The Judge then examined the paragraphs of the decrees of the Council of Baltimore. One paragraph he held to be an absolute power on the part of the Bishop to remove or transfer a priest from one parish to another, the regard being had for the health and strength of the priest and for his comfortable support. The Court then considers the next paragraph:

> The same Council also declares in paragraph No. 9 that when the reasons for removal arises from any cause of evil report against the Rector, thus inverting his character or reputation, the Bishop may not, without a judicial hearing, remove him. It provides that the Bishop or his Vicar General is to select two of the Bishop's counsellors who, with the notary of the Bishop, are to assist him in the trial of a priest accused of crime, (*crimen ecclesiasticum*). The trial must be conducted in a form approaching as nearly as possible to that prescribed by the Council of Trent. That form of trial is as follows: The inquisitor should inquire against his subject respecting those things only founded upon evil report, and then should cite him, and then give him the chief points of the accusation and make known the evidence and names of the witnesses, and shall receive the legitimate defences of the same, and only on the proof of 5 grave offences shall he remove him from his administration. It is not proper to apply our technical signification to the words, "*Crime*," and "criminal," as employed in this decree, but give to them their ordinary meaning and signification, unless they are known to have a different technical meaning. Webster defines crime to be an act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offence against the laws of right prescribed by God or man, or against any rule or duty plainly implied in those laws. A crime may consist in omission or neglect as well as in commission or positive transgression.

The Court then consider whether Bishop O'Hara's letter contained an imputation of crime in any sense affecting the clerical or personal character of the clergyman, and reached the conclusion that such a construction of the order was inevitable. The Court therefore decide that the action of the Bishop is inconsistent not only with the canon law of the Church, but also with the decree of the Council of Baltimore. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the State on appeal by the Bishop.

During the argument it was stated by the counsel on one side that the missionary *status* of the Church in the United States existed by virtue of a special dispensation which has expired by limitation; but much to the surprise and regret of the Court neither the complaining priest nor the Bishop could furnish any documentary evidence either in support or denial of the statement.

THE CALUMET DAM.

THORNTON, Ill., Jan. 7.

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And *these* are the kind of men who oppose the honest Tom Murphy's administration, and the Tom Murphy system of assessing out offices and manipulating conventions. Does any true Republican doubt longer the perfect rectitude and sagacity of Mr. Murphy? Does any body dare deny, in the face of these stunning facts, that ours is the best Civil Service in the world?

There is danger that the Oneida-Wallingford Communities, the strongholds of free prostitution, will be broken up. Unfortunately, the danger is not that the law will interfere and destroy their worse than polygamous system. The persecutions from criticism, and the criticism is not that of the world's people, but that of the saints themselves. It is a custom established by their founder, the reverend Negro, that every Saturday night, at a general gathering, a certain portion of the brethren and sisters shall be openly criticised by the others. Human nature is the same even in a Community, and the book issued at Wallingford suggests a vast amount of bickering in the past by its announcement: "It has been found best that three should be no reply to this public criticism." Even the rule, however, has been unable to prevent reply. Men and women who believe (or pretend to believe) that they are living in a state of absolute perfection cannot but feel that all criticism on their conduct is most unjust. Hence, debate, and counter-debate. Hence, a general quarrel. There is a lull now, which, we trust, for the sake of purity, is but the calm before the final storm in which the whole system will be a shipwreck.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Extract from the Recent Decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the Case of Rich vs. Chicago.

A question has been raised as to the constitutionality of the provisions of the City Charter, under which these proceedings were instituted.

It is claimed that the power conferred upon the Board of Public Works and the Common Council is judicial in the charter, and as the officers composing them are not judicial officers, the act, so far as it purports to confer such power, is void.

That the proceedings required necessarily involve the exercise of judicial power, will scarcely admit of a doubt.

To meet the indispensable requirements of the bill of Rights, as to compensation when property is taken or applied to the public use without the consent of the owner, the 10th section of Chapter 7 of the Charter (Gary's Laws, 62) declares that whenever any order is passed by the Common Council for the making of any public improvement, which will require the appropriation or condemnation of any land or real estate, the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works shall forthwith proceed to ascertain and assess the damages and recompense due to the owners of such land respectively, and at the same time to determine what real estate will be benefited by such improvement, and assess the damages, together with the costs of the proceedings. The sixth section provides that before they proceed, they shall be sworn faithfully to perform the duties assigned to them, and give at least 5 days' notice, by publication, of the time and place of their meeting for the purpose of making such assessment, at which all persons interested in such assessment shall have the right to be present and be heard in person or by counsel.

That the Commissioners shall view the premises to be condemned, and hear such evidence as the parties may be offered, for the purpose of proving the true value thereof, or the damages that will be sustained, or benefits conferred by the contemplated improvement, shall have authority to administer oaths to all witnesses, and shall permit the Corporation Counsel or City Attorney to appear before them at such hearing to represent the interests of the city. If the receiving of legal evidence, and the determination from the same of the amount of damages which will be sustained, or the benefits conferred, be the exercise of any part of the judicial power of the State, the law which directs it is plainly in violation of the Second Article of the Constitution of 1848, which declares that the powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit, those which are legislative, those which are executive, and those which are judicial to another; and the Second Section of the same article declares that no person or collection of persons being of one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein after expressly directed or permitted, and all acts contrary to this section shall be void. (Hall v. Marks, 34 Ill., 358.

If the decisions of the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, and of the Council, and of the Common Council be considered as to the question of damages sustained and benefits conferred, it is difficult to perceive why the Commissioners and Common Council do not exercise judicial power, and their acts in the premises are not judicial acts.

The power of deciding as to what is legal evidence, is a power to decide a question of law. The question of damages or compensation cannot be properly determined according to the spirit of the Constitution without the hearing of witnesses, applying legal principles to facts. In the case of Rutherford, speaking of proceedings to condemn land for a railroad, it was said: "It is a judicial act, and unless appealed from, becomes like a judgment at law, *res judicata*, and cannot be impeached collaterally except for fraud." Many authorities are cited in support of the proposition.

In City of Chicago vs. Larned *et al.*, 34 Ills., 207, this Court said: "The assessments of injuries and benefits is in the nature of a judicial proceeding, and should be surrounded with some sort of judicial sanction."

In considering the validity of the act, therefore, it is necessary to discard every line of its conferring judicial power. We must view only the decision of the Commissioner upon the question of damages, and benefits as a judgment. It must be viewed as a mere ministerial act performed by ministeral agents.

It cannot be otherwise sustained. Chief Justice Marshall, in ex parte Randolph, 2 Brock, 447, "Judicial power, as the act makes it indispensable to the validity of the proceedings that the judgment of Some court of general jurisdiction held in the city be had upon the warrant of assessment, we may, by holding the Commissioners as acting under the order of court for the purpose of bringing the parties and the cause into court, regard them as valid for that purpose, though for no other. Such acts are, in their character, ministerial, and the manner in which parties and causes are brought into court is with the Legislative power." (Piquignot vs. The City of Pensacola, 17 Ind., 179.)

It follows of logical necessity, from the views expressed, that all questions pertaining to the damages and benefits assessed by the Board of Public Works, preparatory to the judgment in condemnation, and the right to raise for decision any question going to the jurisdiction of the court in one which pertains to all judicial proceedings, and cannot be denied in these cases.

And we perceive no reason why the parties interested in property proposed to be taken or damaged for improvements in your city, cannot, stating their defence and demanding a jury, be entitled, under the new Constitution and the City Charter, to a trial by jury, even without the aid of additional legislation.

All former decisions of this Court, holding the determination of the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works or Common Council to be conclusive upon the question of damages or benefits, are, upon a careful reconsideration of the subject, overruled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Savannah *Republican* of Jan. 8 says:

> Messrs. Charles Green, Son & Co., yesterday cleared two Spanish barks, the Pensative and Columbus, for the port of Barcelona, Spain, with cargoes of upland cotton, the former 410 bales, and the latter 500 bales upland cotton. The Spanish trade here has grown to large proportions.

—Mr. Jesse Holman, of Attica, Attica county, Ind., was suffering a year ago from an abscess in the liver. It burst soon afterwards, and emptied its contents against the stomach. An ulcer was formed, which worked its way through the stomach, and afterwards through the gall bag, and through this aperture the food he ate passed out of the stomach. Mr. Keiser fell away to a mere skeleton, becoming very weak, and was evidently sinking rapidly into the grave. Doctors Coon and O'Reily, of Louisville, were called to see the sufferer the latter day. They found an opening in the side large enough to take out the bowels, which they mended or sewed up, and then put back in their proper place, and the patient is now doing very well and will probably recover. The operation is regarded as something entirely new, and as yet has no name in medical science.

—Information concerning the whereabouts of the "Twin Sisters," historic pieces of cannon, is desired by the Adjutant General of Texas. They were iron four-pounders donated by the citizens of Cincinnati in aid of the infant Republic, then in the throes of the fierce struggle with Mexico. At the annexation of Texas the right of the State government to these pieces of artillery was confirmed by the national authority, and they remained at the State Capital until the civil war, when they were taken into the field, and have since that time disappeared from public view.

—A satirical bill was introduced in the Legislature of Washington Territory, at the late session, to prevent and punish lotteries and gambling at church fairs.

—Lewis Dills has invented a new safe. He fills the walls with gunpowder in such a manner that the blows of a sledge or the cutting of a chisel in ar attempt to rob the safe, will ignite the powder, blow off the outer shell, and make a corpse of the burglar, while the contents of the safe are left uninjured, and still secure. Bank vaults are constructed in the same way. There is said to be no danger in the ordinary use of the safe.

—At the National Military Asylum of Portland, there is a case which excites considerable interest among members of the medical profession. One of the inmates there had some disease of the scalp which resulted in necrosis of the bone so that quite a large piece of the plate of the skull dropped out, taking away with it both the *dura* and *pia mater*, leaving the delicate *arachnoid* membrane as the only covering over the substance of the brain. The man seems quite cheerful, and, other than this, is enjoying good health.

—The second track for the Columbia street railway, in Washington, is nearly completed, and the additional cars required to accommodate the increase of travel have arrived. In the four months the road has been in operation it has paid $9,000 above expenses, and a dividend of eight per cent will be declared at the end of the first six months.

—At the Erie County Free Dispensary, Buffalo, during the past quarter, 1,210 patients have been attended to, 1,320 prescriptions have been filled, and 310 patients visited at their own houses. A large number of vaccinations and other minor operations have been performed.

—The Lawrence (Kan.) *Tribune* says a movement is on foot to transfer to Oakhill Cemetery the bodies of the victims of the massacre at Quantrell. The dead of that dreadful day still lie in the hastily-improvised trench. For a long time the question of the location of the cemetery was unsettled, and the dead were interred in the old burial ground, without any right except the humane courtesy of the owner of the land. Until that question was decided nothing could be done to do justice to the memory of the lovers of liberty whose blood was so ruthlessly shed.

—One hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America.

—Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., is a nice neighborhood. It is stated that two of its citizens reside to Zanesville in a wagon, and the latter has been using his wife to draw the load, these two *brutes* tied a rope around the horse's tongue, and with heartless villany tore the tongue, with all its ligaments, entirely out of the poor animal's head, and then, with brutal mockery, offered the suffering creature hay, oats, and corn, but he was not able to eat, and starved to death.

—The Board of Police Commissioners of Louisville has reappointed Colonel Walworth Jenkins Chief, and Messrs. J. A. Weatherford, W. E. Pennington, John Reilly, and S. M. Risley, Lieutenants.

—A new line of business has just been opened in Pittsburgh, in the way of the importation of finely-bred dogs from Europe. A canine fancier has just arrived from Birmingham, England, with six of the finest real bull dogs that ever were seen in that city.

—A bird belonging to a saloon-keeper in Dublin has learned to imitate to a nicety a policeman's whistle, and recently, while the street was comparatively quiet, gave two shrill and distinct calls. The effect upon the policemen on the beat was magical, and in an instant a squad of them could be seen hieing in the direction of the whistle, and, upon arriving at the place where the alarm was sounded, they bras thoroughly inquired where was the fight. They were pointed to the bird, singing merrily in its cage, and, amidst the laughter of the bystanders, sheathed their clubs and moved silently away, each carrying with him a big disgust.

—The new Carrollton Hotel, at Baltimore, is seven stories in height, and cost $400,000. It has been erected on the site of the Fountain Hotel.

—The Leavenworth *Times* sends out the following challenge to cats in Kansas:

> Daniel Gopher requests us to say that if anybody in the city—or state for that matter—imagines that they have a cat that understands the music and can fight, they can be accommodated. He claims to possess the champion cat of the West and, he says, dare that neighb

The Chicago Tribune.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

THE ONE-TERM RESOLUTION.

There was a mechanical toy, formerly much in use among children, called the Thaumatrope, the peculiarity of which consisted in the fact that, when it was rapidly revolved, it assumed the appearance of a shape entirely different from its own. Mr. Conkling's treatment of the one-term resolution, in the Senate on Thursday, may be described as purely thaumatropical. By attaching the one-term resolution to the strings of talk, and twirling it rapidly for two hours, he succeeded in exhibiting it to his audience, not as a one-term resolution at all, but as an electioneering document. Near-sighted people were undoubtedly deceived; but those who were not victims of optical illusion—among them Mr. Sumner—in two minutes exposed the trick which it had taken Mr. Conkling two hours to exhibit. In attacking the resolution, Mr. Conkling neither entered into its merits nor demerits. Whatever may be said for it, he did not examine; whatever may be said against it, he did not state. It did not rise to the dignity of argument, or even to the merit of assault; and the only reason why a formal answer could not be made to it, was because nothing was said, although much had been talked.

Mr. Conkling has become so accustomed to using the party whip that he now carries it about with him, and uses it on every occasion, even if he has nothing to do with it but to beat the empty air, as in this case. The solemn impudence with which he brought out his whip and informed Mr. Sumner that the Senate was not the place where Presidential candidates were engendered or aspirants nourished, becomes fairly sublime when it is considered that he himself was striving to "engender" a candidate. The only object of the one-term resolution, which he could see, was an intent to defeat General Grant's nomination for the second term,—a conspiracy "to petrify the opposition through the medium of a Constitutional amendment." As General Grant is specially exempted from the operation of the resolution, which cannot have force until 1873, it is difficult to see how the process of petrifaction is to take place, unless it is to operate against the third term, and the fourth term, and so on *ad infinitum*, which the present Administration seems disposed to accept without murmuring. Even the Administration organ of this city declares itself satisfied, as the resolution cannot go into effect until the Administration has supplied it with sustenance through another term. Perhaps Mr. Conkling, although he did not so specify, fears that the adoption of this resolution may work prejudicially in the National Convention, next June, against the renomination of General Grant, and thus "petrify the opposition." Is this an argument against the resolution? Must a wise and beneficial measure be rejected because it is supposed to be prejudicial to some individual's tenure of office? Will there ever be a time when this charge cannot be made against it? Will there ever be a time when its adoption will not be supposed to interfere with the second term of somebody who happens to occupy the Presidential chair when it is introduced? If this objection of Mr. Conkling's be a valid one now, it is always a valid one, and that combination of circumstances can never occur in which its adoption would be possible. The only single point which Mr. Conkling attempts to make falls to the ground, and the real shape of the thaumatrope is seen at once. Such special pleading as this cannot lie against the resolution. It aims to correct a radical defect in our system of government, and one which, with every succeeding Administration, engrafts itself more firmly upon that system, and increases its opportunities for mischief. It must be argued upon its intrinsic merits. It cannot be put down by any attempt to make it appear other than it is, or by any shallow tirade of abuse; and the only effect which Mr. Conkling's denunciation of it can have, will be to strengthen the opinion of sensible men that its adoption is necessary. If the Administration has no more skilful champion to send into the field, it had better withdraw, and let the resolution pass.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, and by decided majorities, which makes a radical change in the regulation of the sale of liquor in this State. It is a true temperance measure, because it is addressed to the abuses of liquor, and provides for their prevention. It enacts that no intoxicating liquor shall hereafter be sold in this State without a license, and that no license shall issue unless the party applying therefor for shall give a bond, in the penal sum of $3,000, with two freehold sureties, conditioned that they will pay all damages to any person, in person or property, by reason of the selling of liquor under said license; the penalty to be received in the name of the State for the use of any person injured by liquor sold by such licensed person. Sales of liquor to minors or to intoxicated persons are prohibited.

All places where intoxicating liquors are sold without a license, or to minors, or to intoxicated persons, shall be held to be common nuisances, and shall be shut up and abated as such, upon the conviction of the keeper thereof. Every person selling liquor, with or without license, thereby causing the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable and be compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and $2 per day in addition thereto for such time the drunken man may be kept.

Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action against the seller or giver of the liquor causing the intoxication, in whole or in part; and any person owning or renting, leasing or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold there, or who, having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit therein the sale of such liquors, shall be liable, with the seller, for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the right to sue under this act as a *feme sole*; an unlawful sale of liquor shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant.

For selling liquors without license, or to a minor or intoxicated person, the penalty is not less than $20 nor more than $100, and imprisonment in jail from ten to thirty days; persons convicted of keeping houses declared by the law to be common nuisances, shall pay not less than $50 nor more than $100, and be imprisoned from twenty to fifty days; and the persons convicted shall be required to give bond in the sum of $1,000 not to sell liquors contrary to the laws of this State. The giving away of liquors is declared to be selling in the contemplation of law.

The law further provides that, for the payment of fines, costs, and damages assessed and recovered under this act, the real estate and personal property of the person shall be liable, and the same shall be a lien upon such property until paid; and the building or premises used or occupied for the sale of liquor shall be liable for, and may be taken and sold to pay, fines, costs, and damages assessed against the occupants; and, pending the suits for recovery of such damages, proceedings may be had to subject such property to the payment of the amount which may be recovered. In case such building or premises be the property of a minor or insane person, then the real and personal property of the guardian of said minor, etc., shall be liable.

Such are the provisions of this law. They may appear harsh, but they will meet with general approval. Its pain and its end to the unlicensed sale of liquor, and requires that even those obtaining license shall give responsible bail for the non-abuse of the privilege. The law, however, will have an effect upon saloons in another way. It makes the owner or lessee of premises where liquor is sold equally responsible, for all damages, fines, and penalties, with the person keeping the saloon. Every wife or child having a cause of action for selling liquor to the husband or father, and recovering therein, has a lien upon the building and premises for the amount of her judgment, and can, pending the suit, by attachment, prevent its alienation except under the lien. Landlords, therefore, renting premises for the sale of liquor, assume all the risks, and become liable for all the pains, and penalties, and damages resulting therefrom.

The next question is, Will this law be enforced? In Ohio, they have a law somewhat similar, though in that State there is no license required. The law is enforced in all parts of the State, except in the large cities. Wherever public opinion is hostile to the sale of liquor, the machinery of this law is all-sufficient to put an end to the business. There has never been a case in Ohio where a wife or child has brought suit for damages against a saloon-keeper, that a verdict has not been obtained, and the liability of the building and premises occupied by the saloon for the damages has pretty generally broken up the renting of houses for that purpose. The law has never been enforced in the large cities, though any person, at any time, knowing of any facts justifying an action, can bring the same in the Courts. Hereafter, all licenses for the sale of liquor in this city will be subject to the conditions prescribed by this law.

THE INDIAN RING IN THE COURTS.

Whether the relation ever existed or not in fact, the name of Judge John W. Wright has been unpleasantly connected with that of Senator Harlan, for the past year or two, in connection with the operations of the Indian Ring, while the latter was Secretary of the Interior. Notwithstanding the recent letters of Senator Harlan, the Cherokee Pension fraud was, undoubtedly, one of the causes which led to his recent overwhelming defeat for re-election to the United States Senate. Although he does not retire from the Senate until next year, he is practically left *hors de combat* from this time forward, as far as Iowa is concerned, although the Administration may find a situation for him elsewhere, and cure his wounds with some kind of diplomatic salve. Senator Harlan having been disposed of, now comes Judge Wright for settlement, with prospects before him which are by no means flattering. It will be remembered that the Judge was appointed special claim agent and attorney for certain Southern Indians by Secretary Harlan, in 1865. Armed with his commission, the Judge departed for the Indian Territory, and proceeded, with remarkable industry, to fill his pockets at the expense of his copper-hued clients. The Commissioners sent out by Secretary Delano have already made their report, showing how the Judge made a good thing out of his attorneyship. From this report it would appear that the Judge set to work cleaning out his clients in the same thorough manner in which Bill Nye went for the heathen Chinee. Signatures were forged right and left. Seals of Indian nations which had no seals were manufactured for the occasion and attached to instruments. Live Indians personated dead ones, and dead Indians personated live ones. Bounties and pensions were drawn for bogus Indians, and those of his clients who received anything soon got rid of it by trading it out at his son's store. Whether Secretary Harlan was aware of Judge Wright's remarkable method of conducting pension business or not, the Judge found nothing in his way, and experienced no difficulty in having the names which he had forwarded placed upon the pension rolls by order of the Secretary, although the Commissioner of Pensions had previously decided against them. All of which shows that, if Secretary Harlan was not a party to the transactions of Wright, he had an extraordinarily loose way of doing business. The facts now, however, are in a fair way of coming out, as Judge Wright has been arrested upon a criminal process, and taken to New York for trial upon the charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government, and forgery. It is to be hoped, now, that the whole Harlan-Wright matter will be divulged, and that the Indian Ring rascalities may be definitely settled by the punishment of the guilty, and by ample restitution of the funds of which the Government has been defrauded.

GOVERNOR WASHBURN'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Washburn to the Wisconsin Legislature exhibits a very favorable situation of the State's finances and material interests. The public debt is small ($2,380,000 upon a total valuation of $455,000,000), and the annual expenditures for legislative purposes, charitable institutions, interest on the debt, etc., not exceeding three-quarters of a million per year. The condition of the State charitable, penal, and corrective institutions is good, and the State Capitol—a very worthy structure—has at length been entirely completed at a cost of a little over half a million of dollars. It is cheering to learn from Governor Washburn's communication that the pressing needs of all the Wisconsin sufferers by the forest fires have been ministered to, and that a surplus of $111,897.23, being about two-thirds of all the cash contributed, is still on hand, to be used in fitting out the victims with seeds, farm materials, &c., in the spring.

Concerning the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement, the Governor expresses a hope that the United States Government will take it off the hands of the company which holds it at the valuation ($335,000) fixed by the commission of last summer; but he does not advance any arguments to show that the Government is under any obligations to do this, though he does declare that the company is in honor bound to accept that sum as sufficient.

Railroads in Wisconsin, as in all the other Western States, are growing rapidly in mileage and wealth. Wisconsin had, on the 1st of January, 1,588 miles of railroad completed, of which 350 miles have been built within the year just closed. The Governor wisely advises the Legislature against a reckless waste of public lands and public moneys in behalf of new railroads, and calls forcibly to mind some of the evil consequences which have resulted from the "farm-mortgage" system and other kindred delusions and frauds.

The plain common sense which dictated these reflections seems to have given out, however, before the Governor reached the subject of manufactures. Treating of this, he tells the Legislature (which body, by the way, does not have very much to do with tariffs) that, "In raising a revenue, duties should be so levied as to best promote those branches of industry that can be successfully carried on as well as in any other country; but for the clearer capital and labor here; and I hope that your legislation will be so directed as to encourage the growth of those branches of manufacturing industry to which the State is so well adapted." But the Governor, realizing, from sundry popular expressions which can hardly have escaped his notice, that the system of robbery by tariff is not popular in Wisconsin, adds that "Raw materials should be admitted duty free." This recommendation will be likely to bring down upon the Governor's head the wrath of the wool-growers, whose plaints against pauper-grown foreign wool have sounded with special shrillness from the vicinity of Racine; also, the producers of lumber at Oshkosh, and along Green Bay and its tributary streams, and the valleys of the Chippewa and St. Croix; also, the producers of iron, at Iron Ridge, and along Lake Superior. Wool and lumber are very raw materials, and their production is a branch of industry for the protection of which the high-tariff advocates have been signally vociferous. It cannot be that the new Governor meant to "ruin" these people, all at one swoop.

We have already printed in THE TRIBUNE the substance of the report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the overissue of State bonds by the present Administration of South Carolina. That Committee reported an overissue of six millions of dollars. The Hon. C. C. Bowen, who was Chairman of the Committee, in a recent communication to the Washington *Chronicle*, makes a supplementary report on his own account, in which he shows that the debt-making power of the State, at present, is $16,179,008.86,—an increase of almost $13,000,000 since 1868, and with no internal improvements to show for the increase. The Legislature has refused to impeach the Governor and State Treasurer; but, in most States, such remarkable bond-issuing as this would be considered at least a breach of trust.

The Democrats in Ohio are talking about contesting the election of Senator John Sherman. The facts are few and plain. The roll was called, and Sherman received 73 votes, a majority of all the members. The Democrats voted for General Morgan, and two Republicans voted for Perry and Schenck. When the roll was completed, the Clerk handed the result to the Lieutenant Governor, who presided at the joint meeting, who rose to announce the result. At this moment Mr. Callen, a Democrat, called "Mr. President." The presiding officer, not hearing or not recognizing the interruption, said: "The whole number of votes cast is one hundred and forty." Mr. Callen again shouted, "Mr. President, the result has not been declared; as a member of this joint meeting I claim the right to change my vote. I change my vote from George W. Morgan to J. D. Cox."

The presiding officer hesitated a moment, and then returned the list to the Clerk. The change was noted, as were four other changes from Morgan to Cox. There was great confusion. The lobbies were densely crowded and greatly excited. The Chairman, therefore, required all business to be suspended, and that members should take their seats. Two Representatives say that they refrained from changing their votes, in obedience to the Chair, until such time as order was restored. The rest of the scene is thus stated in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

> At this juncture the President proceeded, in order to take order on all hands, to announce the vote,—to discharge his duty.
>
> This created a storm on the Democratic side, several at once claiming a right to change their votes.
>
> The Chair implored the members to preserve order, saying, in the best English he could command: "The President has no interest in this election; he is as patriotic as any member on this floor. There is nothing now to do but to announce the vote."
>
> Cries of "I appeal." The second appeal, shouted with the same din from voices of two others in one corner of the House, inaudible heard, served further to confuse the presiding officer, while from the Republican side came up in loud tones: "Announce the vote," "announce the vote."
>
> In a spasmodic effort the Chair made the announcement that John Sherman, having received seventy-three votes, that being a majority of all the votes cast, is declared duly elected United States Senator for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, 1873.
>
> Applause greeted this result, which was responded to by cheers from the other side.

The Democrats now insist that the members were deprived of the right to change their votes, and, had not this been done, the result might have been different. No member who had voted for Sherman had asked to have his vote changed, so the result, so far as his election was concerned, would have been the same had all the Democrats changed to Cox. If any arrangements had been made for a change of those voting for Sherman, the Democrats, with their usual bad luck or unwise management, postponed the affair too long, and let Sherman get elected while they were giving complimentary votes to Morgan.

Roger Williams, Etc., in the House.

A momentous topic came before the Lower House of Congress on Thursday, viz.: the question whether or not to accept from the State of Rhode Island the marble statue of Roger Williams, tendered by that State, in accordance with a proposition from the General Government, to occupy a niche in the Capitol. It would appear, at first blush, that the subject was not one particularly pregnant with grave consequences. There was no smirch on the states-relation; no Vinnie Roanbe other inspired sculptor to be hanged for education at the nation's expense. Nor does the eligibility of the statue, on the ground of artistic merit, seem to have been open for discussion. Indeed, Congress has doubtless come to realize by this time that, the less said about artistic merit in connection with Capitoline pictures and statuary, the better. Nevertheless, the Rhode Island offering proved to be a very fruitful theme for sensational oratory. The long-defunct Williams—himself a restless agitator, until he was duly silenced in the style of the seventeenth century—appears to have again fulfilled his nature, *post mortem*, in the House on the occasion; for, when his marble effigy was presented, there immediately rose acrimonious discussions of the following questions:

1. Whether Roger was himself a fraud or a good martyr (discussed by Eames, Butler, and Banks).

2. Whether New York or New England is the meanest and most disreputable section of the Union (discussed by Butler and Cox).

3. Whether the United States are a nation or not (discussed by Niblack, Eldridge, and Hoar).

There were minor ramifications of these grave questions, but these are the main branches of the Roger Williams controversy. The dispute, on the first head, did not result in any such lively and pleasant interchanges of epithets as might have been expected from the religious nature of the subject and the well-known character of the disputants. It seems to be now considered in Congress, as elsewhere, that Roger Williams was a man whose views on most subjects, particularly on human rights, were in advance of those of his contemporaries; and that he owed his troubles chiefly to the fact that he had been born a generation too soon. Had he lived in 1850, Of course, however, any discussion which involved the Puritans in any manner brought the Democratic orators to the front, and of these the voluble Cox was foremost. To quote the language of the Associated Press reporter, the orator "poked fun at the Puritans" in good style; but he had the misfortune to "poke" up the most illustrious victim of modern times (we allude, of course, to Butler), who placed his hand upon his left breast, rolled his eyes upward toward the skylight of the chamber, and, by way of a defence of himself and other illustrious Puritans, abused roundly the population of the State from which Cox hails.

We are told that, during the prevalence of this discussion, the members of the House surged back and forth from the Democratic to the Republican side, like ardent schoolboys in a game of "pullaway." Their diligence in scrambling from speaker to speaker in pursuit of spicy morsels of debate seems, however, to have been but ill rewarded, and the afternoon's entertainment would doubtless have been pronounced a failure, had it not been for a discovery, made upon the Democratic side of the House, that there was rich material for another controversy in a hitherto unnoticed nook of the joint resolution under discussion. Mr. Niblack took exception to the phrase "this nation," therein occurring, and denounced such phraseology are having altogether too much of the "schoolmaster swang" about it. Mr. Niblack, therefore, with others on his side of the House, insisted upon substituting some other phrase for the obnoxious one which hinted that this nation is a nation. The amendment, as proposed, was voted down by a strict party vote; the joint resolution accepting the statue was also adopted. So we may conclude that the United States are a nation, and that Roger Williams was a proper sort of forefather; but the collateral conundrum—whether New England is a more disreputable locality than New York, or New York worse than New England—is still an open question which promises to survive indefinitely as the thread of many a future House debate.

The French Academy is far more renowned for its science than its religion; which is as it should be, inasmuch as it is a distinctively scientific body. Five members of the Academy have lately honored themselves by extending the honor of an election to M. Littri, one of the foremost philosophists of Europe and a remarkable scientific scholar. But M. Littri is a Rationalist; and Monseigneur Dupanloup, apparently afraid of becoming infected with heretical ideas, at once sent in his resignation to the Academy. That body politely declined to accept it, but its sensitive pencil is in active use. Whether the other ecclesiastical Academicians will follow the example of the Bishop of Orleans, is unknown, but it is scarcely probable that such bigotry can have many imitators.

If Lest & Stocking, the enterprising firm in the cartage and warehouse business, should be sent before the Civil Service Commission, to be examined touching their capacity to pocket $100,000 per annum, without investing any capital or rendering any service, they could probably show as large qualifications in that respect as any others who might compete for that arduous task.

Mr. A. Worthen, the State Geologist of Illinois, accounts for the presence of loads in rocks in the following manner: The load seeks shelter in a crevice for the winter, where he remains in a dormant condition until the constant dripping of water holding carbonate of lime in solution seals him in completely. Here he remains until released by the hammer of the workman.

NEW YORK.

What is to Become of the Erie Railroad?

Schemes to Obtain Possession of It.

The Attempts to Gloss Over Fisk's Character—His Exploits as a Libertine.

General Cochrane as Acting Mayor —An Experimental Position.

The Custom House Scandal—A Woman Mixed Up with It.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

FISK AND THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The moralists and the biographers have had their say about the late Colonel Fisk, and now I propose, without trespassing upon their preserves, to record a few things more or less connected with him. In the first place, I must record the fact that speculation is rife as to what is to become of the Erie Railroad, now that the man is gone whose reckless audacity enabled him to control it for the past few years. While Jay Gould, its President, was the subtle suggester of swindles, he had not the recklessness or the nerve—to say nothing of the total disregard of public opinion—to enable him to carry them out successfully. Jim Fisk had all these requisites, but he had not the brains to invent, and plot, and scheme. The two one together, and the thing was done. Now, the question is, What will Gould do without his right bower? It is impossible for him to find another Jim Fisk, and, even if found, it would be impossible for Gould to confer upon him the authority which Fisk held by virtue of his office as Treasurer, or to give him a knowledge of all the devilish arts used by them to get the control of the road. Already other railroad magnates are in the field, scheming for a hold upon the throat of Erie; while the English stockholders are preparing for a still more vigorous struggle to secure their rights. Already, and before the death of Fisk, the power is beginning to be felt, to break down the corrupt barriers which purchased Judges had thrown in their way, and Gould was beginning to weary of the fight. These obstacles are principally in General Sickles as their counsel, and he has already had several interviews with the new Attorney General, General Barlow, relative to the best means of destroying the present Administration of Erie, and punishing the conspirators who stole it from the stockholders. He has been quietly pushing his investigations to this end since his return, ashamed and in fear of those persistent men who never give up. He has been assured of all the money necessary to carry on the struggle; and, if it is necessary, it is to sweep up all the shares that have been issued—watered stock and all—to secure these Englishmen their rights, the money necessary will be forthcoming.

Fisk and Gould, in order to obtain and retain control, have had to buy "proxies" on which they could vote at the elections. Indeed, they first got control of the road by giving old Daniel Drew a million of dollars for the privilege of using him to vote shares for a few months for election purposes. Since then, they have bought the "proxy" of every little shareholder they could find, and Fisk has had them tightly under his thumb. But Fisk is dead, and now other great Railway Kings contest for these same "proxies" to use against Gould. The bidding is spirited, for the stake is a large one,—no less than one of the greatest arteries through which rushes the commerce of the country. Every other great artery is more or less dependent upon it, and one of the others would like to control it. If a few of these "proxies" fall into the hands of the Englishmen, their triumph will be complete. But the Grand Trunk, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania Central, and other great lines want the control of the Erie vested in this country; so, while the fight goes on to despoil Gould, an eye must be kept to wind up what the pluck does not fall into the open mouths of the Englishmen.

I have it on good authority that the owners of the shares upon which Fisk and Gould borrowed money to vote, have been dissatisfied with Fisk for some time. He was too extravagant in his expenditures, and too notorious in his private life. The loves and hatreds of the Prince of Erie were public property, and much of the discredit of them attached to Erie. These pious people were being daily scandalized; and, now that the road is virtually stolen, and they were receiving their share of the plunder, they desired to "respectableize" its future transactions. For this purpose, Fisk was not their man. There have been whels within whels, and the workings of the minor ones bested no good to Fisk.

To gather all these things into consideration there is much speculation as to the future of Erie. It is safe to predict that its management will soon be changed; and the probability is, that it will be so merged into other corporations as to form a grand monopoly, and at the same time to greatly increase the railroad facilities of the country. Little of this struggle for supremacy will be made public, but it will go steadily on, and will have a great effect upon business transactions.

FISK'S AMOURS.

The papers have made some attempt to gloss over the vices of Jim Fisk's character, by citing his generous impulses. It is right that these latter should not be forgotten. We meet so few in this life that all should be recorded, regardless of the source whence they spring. But, in justice to the living, ie the rising generation, the evil that was in him, and did so much to corrupt society, should be laid bare. He was a mocker at female virtue. He had no belief in its existence, but, on the contrary, boasted that woman had no jewel money could not buy. And his success as a libertine gave him only too much reason to believe his own statements. Notorious himself, he sought notorious women, and, in the halo of their popularity, paraded himself. His intrigues with actresses, and with some of those "*demi-monde*" singers, were things thrust into the faces of the people. He drove John Brougham from the present Fifth Avenue Theatre for the sole purpose of establishment an opera bouffe harem, over which presided as Queen, his professed mistress. The sanctity of married life was invaded by him more than once, and to his inextinguishable disgrace be it said, he found more than one complaisant husband, who was ready to accept a lucrative position from Fisk, and to plead in consideration of his wife's infidelity.

A notable instance of this kind was in the case of a beautiful Philadelphia lady whom he met at Long Branch. The lady had a good-natured husband, who permitted her to mingle freely in frivolous society. Fisk sought her, and she fell. He brought her to New York, where she now lives, and provided her husband with a nice, easy, and profitable situation on the Erie Road, where he is still employed. The parents of the lady were most estimable people, who mourned the fall of their daughter more than her death, till finally the father died of a broken heart. His intimacy with Mrs. Mansfield would not be worth alluding to, for her character was as bad as his, were it not for the intensity of his infatuation. He not only made her rich, and gave her all she had the assurance to ask for, but even entrusted her with the dangerous secrets of his business, which she lately used to good advantage against him.

So, I say, this total want of moral principle in Fisk, the lack of which led to his assassination, should be boldly set forth. It is well to say a good word for the dead, and to strive to bury a man's fault in the grave with his bones, but the vices of Fisk openly and defiantly, scorned all the restraints of society and the law, and, by his example and his teachings done all in his power to corrupt public morals. He gloried in and scoffed at virtue and courted vice, I say those acts should be recorded for the good of mankind, as one would mark the word, "Dangerous," when rotten ice was found. The same lack of principle displayed in private life characterized his business transactions, as all the world knows. He might with generous grief his litigations gains, and, by liberality, strive to atone for his misdeeds. But enough of Fisk; we have long been surfeited with him.

GENERAL COCHRANE AS MAYOR.

We are just now enjoying a relief from Mayor Hall. Yesterday he notified the Heads of Departments that he was going to be absent a week, to attend to his private business, which had been very much neglected while the public had been investigating his official acts. During his temporary retirement, his place will be filled by General John Cochrane, President of the new Board of Aldermen. General Cochrane is now an active Republican Reformer; but the writer can remember hearing him make the most violent Democratic harangues a few years gone by. But that was before the war, and, as the proxy John was purified by blood and fire, he is accepted as a good enough Reformer. The reporters, on other days, said that, when John was elected President of the Board of Aldermen, he returned thanks *briefly*. This is a vile slander on the Acting Mayor, for it is well known that he would scorn to utter his mouth for a brief speech; indeed, when he does open his mouth the trouble is to get him to shut it again. It is generally believed that this present incumbency of General John is an experiment; and that, if he acquits himself with credit in the house of Hall, the actual Mayor will yield to popular clamor, and resign in favor of Cochrane. At least, Mayor Hall is reported to have promised to resign if Cochrane could be made to succeed him. But if the Republican Legislature will speedily adjust all our municipal affairs, and fit us with a new set of officers throughout. The members have been down here several days taking our measure.

LEGISLATIVE SORROW.

By the way, I heard a member say, the other night, that he was sorry Fisk was dead; it would injure business at Albany so much. Fisk was the great disburser of moneys to public servants who had votes to sell, and they were looking for a rich harvest this winter.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SCANDAL.

The Senate Committee, which is in session at the Astor House, investigating Custom House frauds and abuses, having everybody with a grievance to appear and testify. Thus far the testimony taken has been simply heresay and repetitions of public rumors. The Custom House Ring is too sharp to be caught by the chaff. They are quietly lying back, giving the widest latitude so the examination, that their final triumph may be the more complete, and a more satisfactory vindication of the President. President Grant is charged not only with giving Colonels Leet and Stocking the "General Order" business of the Custom House, but with sharing the immense profits thereof. It is true that the President has taken an interest in Colonel Leet, and did ask Collector Grinnell to assist his old staff-officer in a business way; but the latter treated the request with contempt, and other great lines want the control of the Erie vested in this country; so, while the fight goes on to despoil Gould, an eye must be kept to wind up what the pluck does not fall into the open mouths of the Englishmen.

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So, I say, this total want of moral principle in Fisk, the lack of which led to his assassination, should be boldly set forth. It is well to say a good word for the dead, and to strive to bury a man's fault in the grave with his bones, but the vices of Fisk openly and defiantly, scorned all the restraints of society and the law, and, by his example and his teachings done all in his power to corrupt public morals. He gloried in and scoffed at virtue and courted vice, I say those acts should be recorded for the good of mankind, as one would mark the word, "Dangerous" when rotten ice was found. The same lack of principle displayed in private life characterized his business transactions, as all the world knows. He might with generous grief his litigations gains, and, by liberality, strive to atone for his misdeeds. But enough of Fisk; we have long been surfeited with him.

GENERAL COCHRANE AS MAYOR.

We are just now enjoying a relief from Mayor Hall. Yesterday he notified the Heads of Departments that he was going to be absent a week, to attend to his private business, which had been very much neglected while the public had been investigating his official acts. During his temporary retirement, his place will be filled by General John Cochrane, President of the new Board of Aldermen. General Cochrane is now an active Republican Reformer; but the writer can remember hearing him make the most violent Democratic harangues a few years gone by. But that was before the war, and, as the proxy John was purified by blood and fire, he is accepted as a good enough Reformer. The reporters, on other days, said that, when John was elected President of the Board of Aldermen, he returned thanks *briefly*. This is a vile slander on the Acting Mayor, for it is well known that he would scorn to utter his mouth for a brief speech; indeed, when he does open his mouth the trouble is to get him to shut it again. It is generally believed that this present incumbency of General John is an experiment; and that, if he acquits himself with credit in the house of Hall, the actual Mayor will yield to popular clamor, and resign in favor of Cochrane.

LADIES, YOU CAN'T VOTE.

Judge Jameson Decides that Woman Suffrage Cannot Prevail in Illinois.

The Hyde Park Election Inspectors Sustained Against Mrs. Waite and Daughter.

Import of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

The Right to Vote not Inherent—Its Acquisition Subject to the Law Made by the Community.

Prior to the November election, at one of the election precincts of the town of Hyde Park, Mrs. Catharine V. Waite and her daughter presented themselves as legal voters, to be registered, demanded that their names be recorded as legal voters, and because they were repulsed, demanded that which would not have been accorded to a male citizen,—a certificate of their repulsion, which was granted. Upon the faith and strength of that certificate, Mrs. Waite, who is President of one branch of the Woman's Rights Institution, procured her husband, who is a lawyer, to institute proceedings against the inspectors of election to compel them to place her name upon the registry books. In this proceeding she declared that she was over the age of 21 years, that she was married, a freeholder and resident of and in the town of Hyde Park, and lawfully, by reason of length of residence, entitled to vote,—at least upon the same qualifications as are required of men. The form of the action was a petition for *mandamus* to compel the registration. It was not pretended that the State Constitution conferred the right of suffrage on women, but it was argued that the right to vote was a natural right, recognized and guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, especially by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

JUDGE JAMESON

yesterday decided that in this State a woman cannot vote; that there is no claim of Divine right to the franchise; that suffrage is not inherent in representation, and the Constitution of the United States has declared that this representation shall be through male citizens. All citizens are not directly to participate in the act of representing, but each is to be represented, the male being selected to express the will of the household; the female, the wife, child, criminal, or lunatic is to be represented. That is the natural right of each, but neither, for the sake of peace, shall be entitled to the privilege to break through the limitations which disabled them. There is a natural right to be protected by a magistracy, but not a natural right, that all be the magistrate who shall enforce the laws. Suffrage, the Court thought, was of the same nature. It is a privilege, a right given by law. Suffrage lodged in honest and competent hands; but there is no inherent right in the individual to be elected to office, or in the office or in the individual to hold the office, to exercise the freedom of the press, and of speech.

THE CONSTITUTION AND REFERENCE TO WOMAN

the position described by Justice Daniel, in the Dred Scott case, as inhering to every citizen of the right of acquisition and enjoyment of an entire equality of privileges. Each citizen may acquire suffrage, if he can, as well as the right to hold the office when elected, it shall be extended or enlarged. For this purpose children and disfranchised sons may, constitutionally, agitate, petition, remonstrate, and, "if these avail not, by revolution."

But in the arguments it had been said that the right to vote was, of nature, recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and belonging to each citizen of the United States.

THE TERM CITIZEN

as used in the Constitution of the United States includes persons of different degrees of political rights,—the entire population, alien born, or native born, all are citizens, but all are not possessed of the same rights. There never yet has been a perfect equality, for minors, persons non-compos mentis, and criminals have never been allowed to vote. The same might be said of women.

The argument had proceeded to the discussion of the constitutional provisions supposed to establish the right to vote as a natural one. The section of the constitution which provides that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States had been quoted as guaranteeing a right to vote, and the Court was asked to affirm its position. Upon the formation of the Union, owing to inconveniences of transit it was provided that the citizens of each State should be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. The evident intention of the provision was, not to endow citizens immigrating from other States with the right to vote before the native-born citizens enjoyed, but to put them, quoad for quoad, as far as possible, upon the same footing as the latter. Accordingly it has been held, in several cases, that this constitutional guarantee can be applied only in the case of citizens of the United States. Bushnell v. Abbott, 9 Bailey, 4 Pick., 20; Conner v. Elliott, 20 How., 591; Live Stock &c. Association v. Crescent City Ste. Co., 1 Abbott, U. S. Rep., 388; Rhode v.

IOWA.

Message of Governor Merrill.

The following is a synopsis of the message of Governor Merrill, of Iowa, sent to the Legislature Jan. 10:

FINANCES.

The gross receipts of revenue during the last term ending Nov. 4, 1871, were $1,589,497.91, which, with the balance in the Treasury Nov. 1, 1870, make the amount of available means during the term, $2,003,683.67. The expenditures were $1,-901,982.97. Balance of general revenue in the Treasury Nov. 4, 1871, $61,848.64. The warrants issued during the period amounted to $1,397,990.78, of which $66,615.74 were issued for the use and support of the various public institutions of the State; $626,091.29 were drawn for the erection, improvement and improvement of public buildings; and $608,204.24 went to the objects of a special or extraordinary character, for which the Legislature has at various times made appropriations,—such as the geological survey and report, the encouragement of immigration, the mustering of Iowa soldiers, republication of Supreme Court reports, etc. The balance of the warrants issued, amounting to $223,859.51, very nearly represents the regular and ordinary expenses of the State Government.

Among the valuable tables presented in the report of the Auditor of State is one setting forth the objects and amounts of taxation, general and local, throughout the State, for the year 1870. From this it appears that the gross aggregate of levies is $9,371,685.70. The total valuation upon which this taxation was based was in the neighborhood of $300,000,000, making the levy some 3¼ per cent.

I suggest to the Legislature the propriety of adopting a maximum limit of taxation to which any levies may be subjected, in one year, and I believe a step toward such limitation, I recommend the repeal of the acts of 1868 and 1870, allowing interest to be added to taxes delinquent, and to aid in building railroads. Under these acts, or more properly that of 1870, the sum of $1,077,703.38 was levied in that year. It is fair to estimate that an equal amount was voted in 1871. In all over $2,-100,000.00.

The revenue received from the railroads during the last two years amounted to $222,777.15, of which $66,071.86 was retained in the State Treasury, the balance being paid to the counties, respectively, through which the roads run.

INDEBTEDNESS.

The debt of the State, exclusive of bonds issued to the school fund, remains as stated in my former message, to wit: $360,000 in war and defense bonds. This debt will become due in 1881. I recommend that authority be given, under proper restrictions, for the purchase of said bonds and the early extinguishment of the debt.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Register of the State Land Office, in connection with that from the same office two years ago, we find that we grants to the State for all purposes amount to 4,190,213.13 acres of which 1,000,000 acres were for works of internal improvement under the acts of Congress of 1846, 1856, and 1864. In addition to these grants, the Register reports the fact that the railroads have received direct from the General Government, under the Act of June 2, 1864, the amount of 585,000, 24 acres, making a grand aggregate of 1,585,000 acres, which is now in process of internal improvement, in the State of Iowa. Of 4,196,148.36 acres, or nearly fourteen per cent of the whole number, have been sold.

The whole amount of lands patented during the biennial term amounted to 464,000 acres.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The number of schools districts is 12,251—an increase of 132 in the two years since the last report. There are 7,381 schools, against 7,069 two years ago. The number of youth within the school ages of six and twenty-one is 543,440, or 76 per cent. enrolled during the past year; and the average attendance was 311,178, or nearly 46 per cent. Two years ago the number enrolled amounted to 76 per cent. and the average attendance to 43 per cent. The valuation of school-houses and apparatus is $4,154,000, a gratifying increase of $1,000,000 in two years. The value

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

ENGLAND'S RISE AND FOOD.

A Terrible Question.

My English friends ask me what I had guessed about the large number and the vastness of the private fortunes. "Take a walk," they say, "in the fashionable streets, you will see houses which indicate an annual outlay of £1,000 and upward." According to official statistics of 1841, there are one million of servants to sixteen millions of inhabitants. The liberal professions are, relatively, more numerated than on the Continent. I know a musician at Leipsic of first-class talent; he receives three shillings a lesson at the Academy of Leipsic; six shillings is the price he gains in London. The visit of a doctor who is not celebrated costs four or five shillings in Paris, and a guinea here. With us a professor at the college of Louis-le-Grand gets £80, at the Sorbonne £400, at the School of Medicine £600. A professor at Oxford, a head of a house, has often from £1,000 to £3,000. Tennyson, who writes a little, is said to make £5,000 a year. The head-master of Eton has a salary of £2,080, of Harrow, £2,080, of Rugby £2,000; many of the masters in these establishments have salaries from £1,200 to £1,600. Some of them get £1,800. Harrow has £2,000, the Bishop of London has £10,000 a year, the Archbishop of York has £15,000. An Article is paid for at the rate of £8 the sheet in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and £20 in the English quarterlies. The *Times* has paid £100 for a certain article. Thackeray, the novelist, has made £160 in twenty-four hours, through the medium of two lectures, the one being delivered in Brighton, the other in London; from the magazine to which he contributed his novels he received £3,000 a year, and paid £40 a page. The circulation of this magazine had 100,000 subscribers; he estimated his own yearly earnings at £4,800. It must be understood that I put on one side the enormous fortunes made in manufactures, those of the nobility, the profits or revenues of £200,000 yearly; their outlay is proportionate. A young engineer, a younger son, and who was obliged to make his fortune, said to me one day, "With £5,000 yearly one is not wealthy in England, one is merely very comfortably off." Another, who spends his summers in the country, added: "Look at the family circles of our farmers; their daughters learn French and to play on the piano; they dress splendidly." The rule is to make much and to spend much; an Englishman does not put up anything saving, does not think of the future, at the most he insures his life; in this he is the reverse of a Frenchman, who is saving and ostentatious. Where go all this money and how is it distributed? I shall endeavor to procure the statistics; meantime, let us examine one of the great reservoirs whence gold flows to the people of all conditions, and over the whole country—the docks of London. I always find that London resembles ancient Rome as Paris resembles ancient Athens. This modern Rome, how heavily must it weigh, like the other, on the laboring class! For every monstrous erection, Babylon, Egypt, imperial Rome, indicates an accumulation of efforts, an excess of misery. I have a great curiosity to see whether a capital or place of manufactures, without thinking of the nations that have vanished from around the Mediterranean under the pressure of the Roman machine. Is it true that society there are no longer slaves before the law; yet frequently man is a slave in fact, and by the constraint of his condition.

These docks are prodigious, overpowering; there are six of them, each of which is a vast port, and accommodates a multitude of three-masted vessels. There are ships everywhere, and ships upon ships in rows show their hoods and their swelling breasts, like beautiful fish under their cuirass of copper. One of them has arrived from Australia, and is 3,500 tons burden, others are 3,000 tons and upward; some bring corn from the most distant of the world; this is the trysting-place of the globe. For the most part they are magnificent. Seen from the keel they are leviathans, and they are slender and as elegant as swans. A merchant, who is here superintending the arrival of spices from Java and the transshipment of furs from Norway, tells me that about forty thousand persons are employed in all. That on an average there are from five to six thousand in the docks or the river at one time. In the wine quarters the cellars contain thirty thousand barrels of port. A ship discharges them. They seem to move of their own accord. When brought on a little wheeled truck, they slide down an incline to their places, almost without labor. The machine is so well that they appear to be living sayillaries, voluntary slaves. Note that bridge; it weighs a hundred tons; yet one man moves it by means of a screw-jack. There is a quarter for grain, a quarter for skins and leather, a quarter for tallow. The cellars and the warehouses are colossal.

Shadwell, one of the poor neighborhoods, is close at hand; by the vastness of its distress, and by its extent, it is in keeping with the bigness and wealth of London. I have seen the beggar-quarters of Marseilles, of Antwerp, of Paris; they do not come near to the Low houses, poor streets of brick under red-tiled roofs, cross each other in every direction, and lead down with a dismal look to the river. Beggars, thieves, in a word, the utterly especially, crowd Shadwell street. One hears a grating music in the spirit cellars; sometimes it is a negro who handles the violin; through the open windows one perceives unmade beds, women dancing. Three in ten minutes I saw crowds collected at the doors; fights were going on, chiefly fights between women; one of them had her face bleeding, tears in her eyes, drunk, shouted with a sharp and harsh voice, and wished to fling herself upon a man. The bystanders laughed at the mise caused the adjacent lanes to be emptied of their occupants; ragged, poor children, harlots—it was like a human sewer suddenly discharging its contents. Some of them have a relic of existence, a fine garment, but the greater number are in filthy and unseemly tatters. Figure to yourself what a lady's bonnet may become after passing during three or four years from head to head, being battered and ripped against walls, having had blows from fists—for they receive them. I noticed blackened eyes, bandaged noses, bloody cheeks. Then the grimed gin-shops radiant with extraordinary vehemence; but most horrible of all is their shrill, acute, cracked voice, resembling that of an alling screech-owl.

From the time of leaving the tunnel, street boys abound—bare-footed, dirty, and turning wheels in order to get alms. On the stairs leading to the Thames they swarm, more pale-faced, more deformed, more repulsive than the scum of Paris; without question, the climate is worse, and the gin more deadly. Near them, leaning against the greasy walls, or inert in the mire, are men in astounding rags; it is impossible to imagine, before seeing them, how many layers of dirt an overcoat or a pair of trousers could hold; they dream of doze open-mouthed, their faces are begrimed, dull, and sometimes streaked with red lines. It is in these localities that families have been discovered, with no other cover than a heap of shavings; they sleep there during several months. For a treasure so wasted and jaded there is but one refuge—drunkenness. "Not drink?" said a desperado at an inquest, "it were better, then, to die at once."

I waited through some of the broader lanes; all the houses, except one or two, are frequently inhabited by rogues. Other small streets, dusty courts, reeking with the smell of rotten rags, are draped with tattered linen that is hung up to dry. Children swarm. In a moment, in a narrow corner, I saw fourteen or fifteen around me, dirty, barefooted, the little sister carrying a sucking child in her arms, the year-old nursling, with a head as large as a man's. Nothing is more ingubrious than these white bodies, that pale flaxen hair, these flabby cheeks, encrusted with old dirt. The poor people, together, they point out the gentleman with curious and eager gestures. The motionless mothers, with an exhausted air, look out at the door. One observes the narrow lodging, sometimes a single room so well that they never be lit, huddled in the foul air. The houses are most frequently one-storied, low, narrow—a den in which to sleep and die. What a place of residence in winter, when, for weeks at a time, fogs and rain, the windows are shut! And, in order that this brood may not die of hunger, it is necessary that the father should not drink, should never be idle, should never be sick. Here and there is a dust-heap. Women are laboring to pick out what is valuable from it. One, old and withered, had a short pipe in her mouth; a boy stood up amidst the muck to look at me; brutalized, disquieting faces of female Yahoos; perhaps this pipe and a glass of gin is the last idea which floats in their idiotic brains. Blood we find in the anglers' quarter, more especially crowd Shadwell street. One hears a grating music in the spirit cellars; sometimes it is a negro who handles the violin; through the open windows one perceives unmade beds, women dancing. Three in ten minutes I saw crowds collected at the doors; fights were going on, chiefly fights between women; one of them had her face bleeding, tears in her eyes, drunk, shouted with a sharp and harsh voice, and wished to fling herself upon a man. The bystanders laughed at the mise caused the adjacent lanes to be emptied of their occupants; ragged, poor children, harlots—it was like a human sewer suddenly discharging its contents. Some of them have a relic of existence, a fine garment, but the greater number are in filthy and unseemly tatters. Figure to yourself what a lady's bonnet may become after passing during three or four years from head to head, being battered and ripped against walls, having had blows from fists—for they receive them. I noticed blackened eyes, bandaged noses, bloody cheeks. Then the grimed gin-shops radiant with extraordinary vehemence; but most horrible of all is their shrill, acute, cracked voice, resembling that of an alling screech-owl.

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JAPANESE MARRIAGES.

How They are Conducted.

From Bayard Taylor's Letters to the Tribune.

"It is very difficult for the stranger in Japan to share to any extent in the domestic life of the people, and hence almost impossible to witness their family festivals and ceremonies. As all the countries of the extreme East, the marriage of a girl is a business affair only by the festivities which are held in the house of the bridegroom. But while the Chinaman is proud to invite foreign guests to the wedding of his daughter, in order to impress the former with the display, the Japanese, on the contrary, surrounds the ceremonies of the occasion with the most discreet mystery. He considers it too serious to be witnessed by any other than the nearest relations and friends of the two parties.

"Most of the Japanese marriages are the result of a family arrangement prepared a long time in advance, and usually characterized by that practical good sense which is one of the national traits. The bride has no dowry, but she receives a more than complete trousseau. But it is necessary that she should have a spotless reputation, a gentle and amiable character, a proper education, and a skill in all kinds of needle-work. Pecuniary considerations are of secondary importance, and they rarely take the form of money. When a father, who has no male child, gives his only or only daughter in marriage, her husband is called the adopted son of the family, takes the same name, and inherits the trade or business of the father-in-law.

"Marriage is preceded by a ceremony of betrothal, at which all the principal members of the two families are present. It often happens that the parties concerned then for the first time are informed of the intentions of their parents with regard to them. From this time they are allowed every possible opportunity of seeing each other, and ascertaining to the widest of the choice, wherein they were not consulted. Visits, invitations, presents, preparations for furnishing their future home, succeed each other, and the betrothed are soon satisfied with their approaching destiny.

"The wedding generally takes place when the bridegroom has attained his twentieth year, and the bride is in the sixteenth. On the day appointed, early in the afternoon, the trousseau of the latter is carried to the bridegroom's house and tastefully arranged in the rooms prepared for the couple, while the images of the household gods and patron saints of the two families are also suspended there, before a domestic altar adorned with flowers and heaped with offerings. Lacquered tables support dwarf cedars and figures representing Adam and Eve, accompanied by their venerable attributes, the centenary crane and tortoise. Finally, to complete the tableau by a lesson in morals and religion, there is now the bride to be found among the presents a few packages of edible sea-weed, mussels, and dried fish, which suggest to the young couple the primitive nourishment of the ancient simplicity of the Japanese people.

"Toward noon, a splendid procession enters the halls thus prepared; the young wife, clothed and veiled in white, advances, escorted by two bridesmaids and followed by a crowd of relations, neighbors, and friends, in festal costumes glittering with brocade, scarlet, gauze, and embroidery. The two bridesmaids perform the honors of the house, arrange the guests, order the courses of the collation, and flutter from one group to another to see that all are served. They are called the male and female butterfly, and insects could have expected to represent in the style and ornament of their garments.

"With the exception of certain Buddhist sects, which admit a nuptial benediction among their rites, priests never take any part in the celebration of a Japanese marriage. There is nothing similar to a publication of the bans, but the police officer who has given permission for a nuptial festival in his quarter under his guardianship inscribes another couple upon his list. The public knowledge of the act, therefore, is as complete as possible.

"In place of our seven days of wedding, they have recourse to an expressive symbol. Among the objects displayed in the middle of the circle of guests there is a metal vase, shaped like a bottle, and furnished with two spouts. This utensil is elegantly adorned with bands of colored paper. At a certain signal one of the ladies of honor fills it with saki; the other takes it by the handle, lifts it as high as the joined hands of the bride and bridegroom, and causes them to drink from it alternately, each from the spout on his or her side, until the liquor is exhausted. It is thus, as husband and wife, they must together drain the cup of conjugal life, each drinking from one side, but both tasting the same ambrosia or the same wormwood.

"The poor classes—one may say, the masses of the population—are generally free from the social vices which are encouraged among the higher classes by the license allowed to them. The Japanese are, as a people, peasants, artisans, laborers, and cultivators of the soil, exact the constant care and toil of the father and mother, the union of their efforts, in order to provide for the needs of their families. There are wedded couples who labor and serve heroically for years, in order to pay the expenses of their marriage festival.

"There is one custom of the nation, however, whereby the expense may be avoided. A couple of respectable people have a daughter, who is acquainted with a good young fellow employed in a government office. Both for her, except that he lacks the necessary means to give her the customary wedding presents and keep a free table for a week for friends. This is a most desirable match, and from the bath one fine evening, do not find their daughter at home. They inquire in the neighborhood; nobody has seen her, but all the neighbors offer their services to assist in the search. The parents accept the offer, and the procession, constantly increasing in numbers, passes from street to street, until it reaches the house of the lover. The latter, protected by his closed screens, in vain pretends to be dead; he is at last obliged to yield to the demand of the crowd. He opens the door and finds his mistress there, whom didn't dare to show herself at the feet of her parents, who threaten her with their malediction.

"Then, the tender-hearted neighbors, moved by her tears, intercede; the mother relents; the father remains haughty and inexorable; the intercession of the neighbors increases in eloquence, and the young man promises to be the most faithful of sons-in-law. Finally, the resistance of the father is overcome; he pardons his daughter, pardons the lover, and calls the latter his son. All at once, as by magic, cups of saki circulate among the crowd; every one takes his or her place on the matting of the room, the two outlaws are seated in the midst of the circle, drink their bowls of saki together, the marriage is proclaimed in the presence of a sufficient number of witnesses, and the police officer enters it upon his list the next morning.

"Bridal trips are unknown in Japan. Instead of leaving the newly-wedded pair to themselves, every day brings them visits and invitations, always accompanied with feasts and prolonged libations."

Tiger-Hunting in India.

Many a night was spent by Colonel Cumming in a tree while on the look-out for tigers, and often he would remain in the daytime, under a broiling sun, in expectation of his prey. A sharp attack of illness was more than once the result, and on one occasion Colonel Cumming records the bagging of ten in five days. "Of these," he says, "five were killed within a circle half a mile in diameter. Panthers, too, in the writer's opinion, are most savage and dangerous animals, and once at least he had good cause to give a similar opinion of bears, for, engaging with one, the animal got his left arm in her mouth and "crunched it up like a cucumber."

A BIT OF LITERARY HISTORY.

How Fenimore Cooper "Drove a Coach-and-six" Through Lockhart's "Scott."

A literary revelation is made by Lewis Gaylord Clark in the December number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. It appears that Mr. Cooper's fierce attack upon Lockhart's "Life of Scott"—published in Clark's *Knickerbocker* a quarter of a century ago—was a reprisal by Cooper for the abuse he had received from Scott and Lockhart's *Quarterly Review*. Mr. Clark says of Cooper: "I had read in our city papers accounts of his alleged pompous and un-American bearing abroad; of his unpleasant airs; his sudden, contested usurpations of old accorded feudal privileges on Otsego Lake, near his ancestral home; of his libel suits against outspoken American editors, then in progress, and a theme of general public comment; and, more than all, my business partner and myself had accidentally overheard him express an unfavorable opinion of Washington Irving, as 'not a true American in feeling,' as an established popular author by influenced and directed public opinion, both at home and abroad.

These things had made an unfavorable impression upon Mr. Clark, and he stated the facts to Mr. Wiley as his excuse for declining a proffered invitation to Cooper's birthday dinner. Wiley remarked: "Mr. Cooper has asked for an introduction to you, with reference to a literary matter of much importance," and this important subject was the publication of Cooper's attack in the pages of the *Knickerbocker*.

When Cooper came to read the proof-sheets, he exposed the secret of his hostility to Scott and Lockhart. Says Mr. Clark: "Cooper's version of Cooper's reasons for wreaking his revenge.

"After a little desultory conversation he said: 'Mr. ——, I applied to you to have a little talk with you, because I wished to make an effort to ascertain what the master spirit was that made the organ speak as he has. I read Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, as first received, knowing whether it were better to smile at the old man's astonishment, or to let events take their course, or to enlighten him. I at last decided upon the former course, but at this moment the old man seized him by the arm, and grasped one, 'Who, in Heaven's name, is that man?'"

But when he answered, slowly and deliberately, 'Fyvie Mendelssohn Bartholdy,' he staggered as if struck by a tremendous blow. "And I refused him to touch my organ!" he sorrowfully said. But as Mendelssohn began again to play, he gave impatient sign that he should not be disturbed, and listened and listened as he never listened again, as if some mighty spirit had entranced him. The object gained, Mendelssohn spoke of Irving in Abbotsford (let us say) by similar means. Would she feel grateful to the copper-colored nymph, 'to whose good offices she was indebted for the return of her fan?' I fear not. The adventure of Count Gleichen is not only remarkable in itself, but without a parallel in the good fortune of its (domestic) issue.

SCIENTIFIC.

IMPROVED PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING IRON.

An account is given in the foreign scientific journals of an invention recently perfected for the melting and manufacture of iron and steel. It is proposed to take petroleum and place it in an air-tight cistern, surrounded with a covering or jacket, into which is introduced boiling water by means of a coil of pipe within the cistern and under the surface of the oil, to raise the oil to about 212 Fah. The top of the covering is provided with a self-acting valve, regulated to the desired pressure. Through an inlet-pipe is passed a current of air over the surface of the oil, which becomes carburetted. The carburetted air is conducted into a larger pipe, entering the tuyeres of the blast furnace employed in the manufacture or melting of the iron or steel, to form a common conduct into which all the gasses and vapors are supplied to the furnace. The inlet and outlet pipes are each provided with a tap.

In a retort or close chamber, exposed to heat, is placed a compound of equal parts of the washing powder, intimately mixed with about one-eighth its weight of dry, crushed charcoal, or other carbonaceous matter. This mixture evolves chlorine and carbonic acid, and nitrous oxide or nitrous gases. A current of air is also forced over these materials before it passes into the common circuit of the gasses and air. The residuum, or non-gaseous portion from these last named materials, is treated with boiling water, yield a solution of caustic soda mixed with lime. The air charged with the vapor of the petroleum is divided into two separate portions, the more powerful as a reducing agent, and rapidly effects the reduction of the iron from the ore. The air charged with chlorine and carbonic acid, nearly free from oxygen, and only slightly phosphorus with which the ore or reduced iron may be contaminated, and the air charged with oxygen, hydrogen, nitrous acid, and nitrous gases, promotes combustion, and rapidly raises the materials to the temperature required.

DISTILLATION OF GAS AT A REDUCED COST.

The production of an improved gas at a great reduction of cost, is the claim put forth in behalf a recent invention which has attracted much notice in France. The principle of this new invention is to be applied to distill gas at a low temperature instead of a high one, as on the present system, by means of which it is possible to use the cheaper materials of clay, or terra-cotta, at a great saving of expense, while the gas produced from the same coal is 30 per cent more in quantity, and of 50 per cent better quality, than the gas produced by previous methods, the remaining products being also more valuable. The point which the public will appreciate is that there is said to be little or no sulphur in this new gas, and cheaper gas is such a boon to the community that it is a kind of a thing one would run to the roof and cheer and swagger upon his legs, back and forward, and from side to side, like a man trying to stand on the deck of a steamer during half a gale. He speaks in a powerful voice and in the thick accents of the South of England; and what with the accent and with the rocking motion, he took the audience so much by surprise at first that I gathered but little behind me was heard to remark, half aloud: "Why, he is intoxicated." Intoxicated, however, most certainly he was not, and you will believe when I tell you his name; but if any one entertained any doubt which was the speaker did upon the platform the performance would be accepted as a capital imitation of drunkenness. The speaker every now and then thrust both his hands down to the very bottom of his trousers pockets, and in this attitude so swung to and fro that I began to be afraid he would pitch himself off the platform. At the end of any sentence which was meant to be especially effective he jerked, or rather flung back his head so far and so violently that it seemed as if it must fly off to the rear of the platform, and at the same moment he thrust forward at the audience his stomach in such a manner that his shape was as that of half a barge, with the convex side turned towards the spectators. When he had made himself emphatic in that way for a second or two, he as suddenly unbent himself, and then immediately was rebent in the opposite direction. All the time that he was speaking he never ceased the display of these extraordinary and fantastic attitudes. Many of those present could not keep from laughing at each new stanger, jerk, and gyration. Yet he commanded a hearing of his own name, and partly by the earnest feeling and manly good sense which characterized his speech. For this was Charles Kingsley, Canon of Eversley, the poet, merchant, scholar, the author of "Alton Clarke," and "Apostle of Muscular Christianity." With the manner and gestures of a huge *policinello*, and accents that reminded one of a country farmer noisedly laying down the law at a harvest-home festival late in the evening—with these astounding disadvantages, Mr. Kingsley did manage, somehow, to command the attention and admiration of his hearers. His speech seemed so spontaneous, so natural, so simply earnest, that you could not but like the man.

Cheap Telegraphic Communication Between England and America.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of cheap telegraphic communication with America. A circular is following the circular on the question has been addressed to the principal Chambers of Commerce throughout the United Kingdom:—

It is proposed that the Governments of Great Brita in and the United States should purchase the existing cables and Newfoundland lines, pay for the same in guaranteed interest bonds, and charging only such rates for the use of the cables as will meet the annual interest charge. For this purpose a specific rate of ——— per word would suffice for the present—that is to say, ——— of ten words could be carried for ——— dollars. Assuming the gross earnings of the Anglo-American and French cables, including the shares of receipts accruing to the Newfoundland Company, to be £60,000 per annum, and that this amount is earned with only one-half of the available power now being employed. The existing cables could be worked to their full capacity, at little additional cost, after allowing a considerable sum for renewals, and in the event of the possibilities of competition, the shareholders would be content to dispose of their property without demanding extravagant terms. It may be safely assumed that they would accept £120 for Anglo-American stock and £30 for French cable shares, or £150 for both, including receipts accrued by eight of the cables in working order at the rate of seventy-five per word, and so on at proportionate rates for the remainder. The delivery of messages between the two countries would not be greater than the charges for internal communication.

The Late Special Election for Governor in Georgia.

From the Atlanta New Era, Jan. 4.

From the best information we can gather, there were 95,000 votes cast at the late Democratic "election" for Governor. The voting population of the State exceeds 200,000—the exact statistics of which in 1870 was 200,000. Now that the vote on the 19th did not exceed three-twentieths of the vote of the State! No one is surprised at this. The election law, and the manner of its passage, was ruled to be illegal by the abler and better informed of the Democratic leaders themselves. As a legal proposition, it was a question upon which able lawyers divided. Indeed, the vote shows that the majority, even of that party in the State, either held the election to be illegal, or else regarded it as utterly unnecessary. Lucas, a negro preacher, came to the State of not less than $150,000. Hence, should Colonel Smith, by hook or crook, be admitted to the Gubernatorial chair, his administration will incur an extra expense to the State of not less than $150,000 per month. It is hardly probable, under the circumstances, that Smith will push his claims further than a formal demand for possession of the office. We cannot believe that he will make any further issue, when less than three-twentieths of the vote of the State, and considerably less than one-half the vote of his party, is back of him. It would be a very damaging showing to go abroad, especially in the face of the well-known fact that the vacancy is already filled in the most legal and by the means constitutionally appointed.

Mohammed Ali and the Apple.

Mohammed Ali once summoned a council of his officers and advisers to deliberate on the subject of an important expedition. When they came together, he pointed to an apple which lay on the floor of the divan. It had been placed exactly in the centre of the large carpet spread in the hall before them. "Now," said he, "whoever of you can, without placing his foot on the carpet where it lies, and given me that apple, he shall command the expedition against Nigid." One after another tried in vain, sprawling at full length upon the carpet with their heels just beyond the edge, and stretching out their arms as far as possible. The distance, however, was too great, and the apple remained ungrasped. At last the adopted brother of Mohammed Ali, Ismail Ibrahim, a man who, from his shortness and stoutness, had less chance than any one else, arose, bowed to the Pacha, and offered to attempt the difficult performance. All laughed, fully expecting that he would make a ridiculous failure. This laughter soon, however, changed into admiration when they saw Ibrahim quietly fold up the carpet until the apple was within his grasp. Fairly was the very thing which was so easy to be done, if they had only thought of it. It was like Columbus making the egg to stand by breaking one end; or Alexander solving the Gordian knot by the simple process of cutting it through. Such a device might not be the best way of choosing a General for a difficult undertaking, but it was congenial to the Oriental mind, and was a test of that unexpected sort which sometimes best brings out the tact or readiness of men. It was probably this which secured Ismail Ali, and his penetrating qualities by which he achieved so much.

A Strange Scene in Lawyer Howe's Office—She Could Not Resist.

From the New York Sun.

Yesterday a beautiful young lady entered the office of the legal Three-Decker, Mr. Howe arose with a blush.

"Are you Mr. Howe, the lawyer?" asked the beautiful woman.

"Yes, madam," answered the great man.

"Pray be seated. In what way can I serve you?"

"I want a divorce, sir," the fair lady responded.

"Do you want a divorce?" exclaimed the astonished lawyer. "Why, who in the world could have the heart to separate from so beautiful a lady?"

"No one that I know of," replied the siren. "It is the young man that wishes to leave me. I want to leave the man."

"Oh, I perceive," said the bland, tripple-decker. "But why do you want to leave him?"

"Well, for no particular reason," she said, and then lowering her voice continued, "but, to tell the truth, Mr. Howe, I can do better."

Howe refused the case.

Morgan in Costa Rica.

The Government of Costa Rica has executed a contract with Henry Meiggs, the great railroad contractor of South America, to construct a railroad from the port of Limon, on the Atlantic, to the bay of Almoi, about fifty miles distant from the Pacific, the estimated distance being 130 miles. At present, almost the entire crop of the country, which seldom falls below 2,000,000 quintals per annum, is hauled in ox-carts to the port of Punta Arenas, on the Pacific coast, at a cost of $12 per quintal. There it is shipped in sailing vessels around Cape Horn, and finds a market in London and Hamburg, after a four months' voyage. It is confidently expected that the construction of this road will divert the Costa Rican trade to Atlantic ports. It would not cost more than forty or fifty cents to take a quintal of coffee to the port of Limon, on the Atlantic, and then, in nine days by steamer, it is in New York.

Charles Kingsley as a Temperance Lecturer.

London Correspondence of the New York Mail.

I was present the other night at a meeting called in the interest of temperance, at which some beneficial alteration in our present liquor laws, and, during the proceedings, the Chairman called upon a distinguished clergyman present to give an account of the effect of drinking in the country parish over which he presided as pastor. When the name was called everyone became attentive. There came to the front of the platform a tall, robust muscular man, with a florid, handsome face, and a bearing so odd and uncouth that

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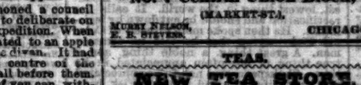

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 12, Central Union Building, corner Market and Madison sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

JOHN W. CLAFF, Secretary.

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